US011067760B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Zimmel et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 11,067,760 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jul. 20, 2021**

(54) **OPTICAL FIBER CONNECTOR FOR MULTI-FIBER CABLE**

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(73) Assignee: **CommScope Technologies LLC**, Hickory, NC (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **16/819,767**

(22) Filed: **Mar. 16, 2020**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2020/0284997 A1 Sep. 10, 2020

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 16/207,886, filed on Dec. 3, 2018, now Pat. No. 10,591,680, which is a (Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G02B 6/38 (2006.01)
G02B 6/44 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G02B 6/3885*** (2013.01); ***G02B 6/3823*** (2013.01); ***G02B 6/3849*** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC .. G02B 6/3885; G02B 6/3823; G02B 6/3825; G02B 6/3859; G02B 6/3887; G02B 6/3891; G02B 6/403
(Continued)

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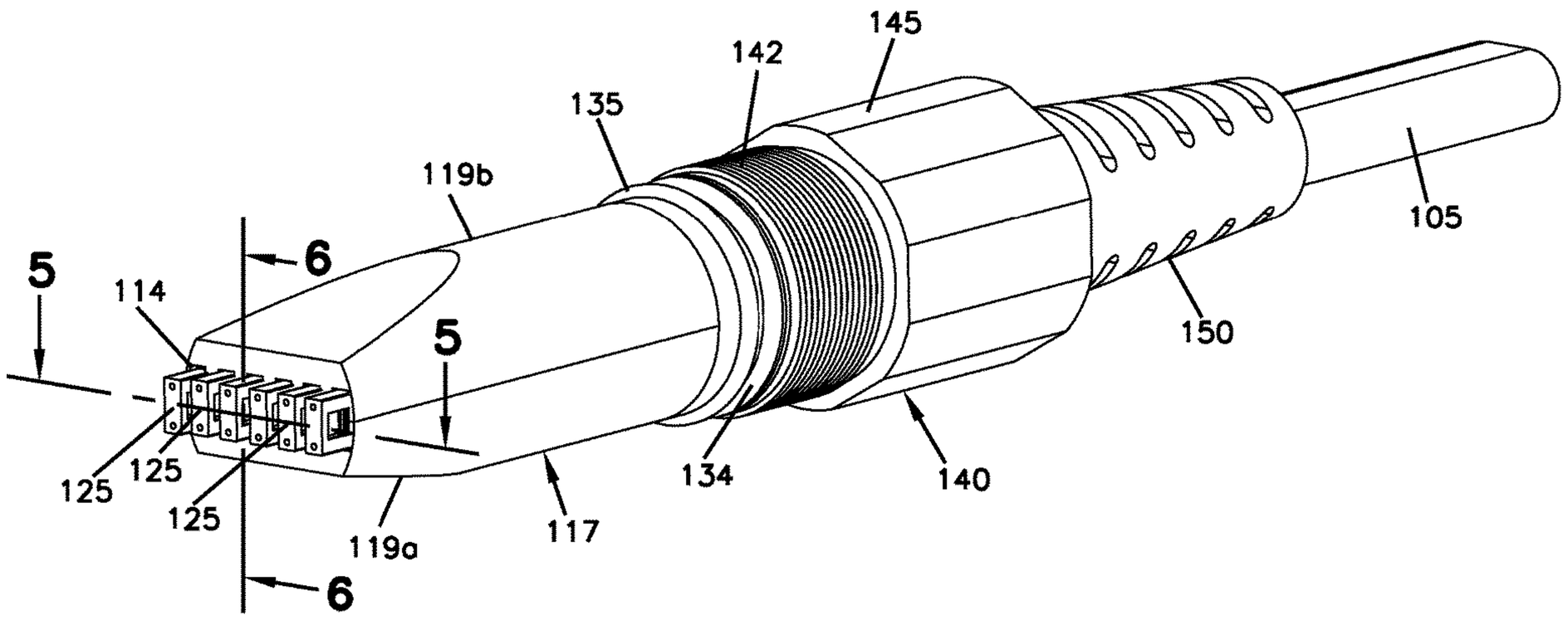
Primary Examiner — Jerry M Blevins
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Merchant & Gould P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Optical connector arrangements terminate at least seventy-two optical fibers. The optical connector arrangements include multiple optical ferrules that each terminates multiple optical fibers. Some example optical connectors can terminate about 144 optical fibers. Each optical connector includes a fiber take-up arrangement and a flange extending outwardly from a connector housing arrangement. The fiber take-up arrangement manages excess length of the optical fibers. A threadable coupling nut can be disposed on the connector housing arrangement to engage the outwardly extending flange. Certain types of optical connector arrangements include furcation cables spacing the connector housing arrangement form the fiber take-up arrangement.

19 Claims, 54 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

continuation of application No. 15/376,009, filed on Dec. 12, 2016, now Pat. No. 10,146,015, which is a continuation of application No. 14/790,607, filed on Jul. 2, 2015, now Pat. No. 9,519,114.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/150,575, filed on Apr. 21, 2015, provisional application No. 62/085,884, filed on Dec. 1, 2014, provisional application No. 62/020,829, filed on Jul. 3, 2014.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***G02B 6/3859*** (2013.01); ***G02B 6/3871*** (2013.01); ***G02B 6/3879*** (2013.01); ***G02B 6/3887*** (2013.01); ***G02B 6/3894*** (2013.01); ***G02B 6/4471*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 385/59
See application file for complete search history.

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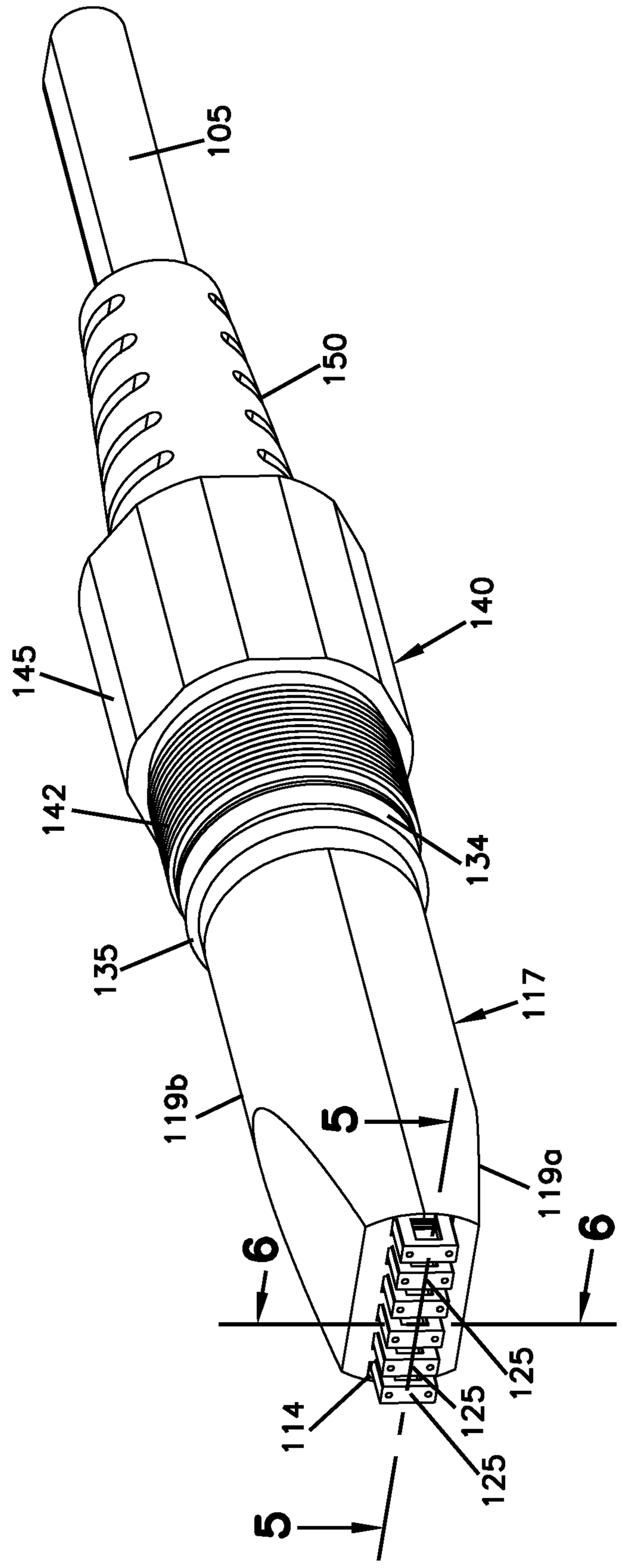

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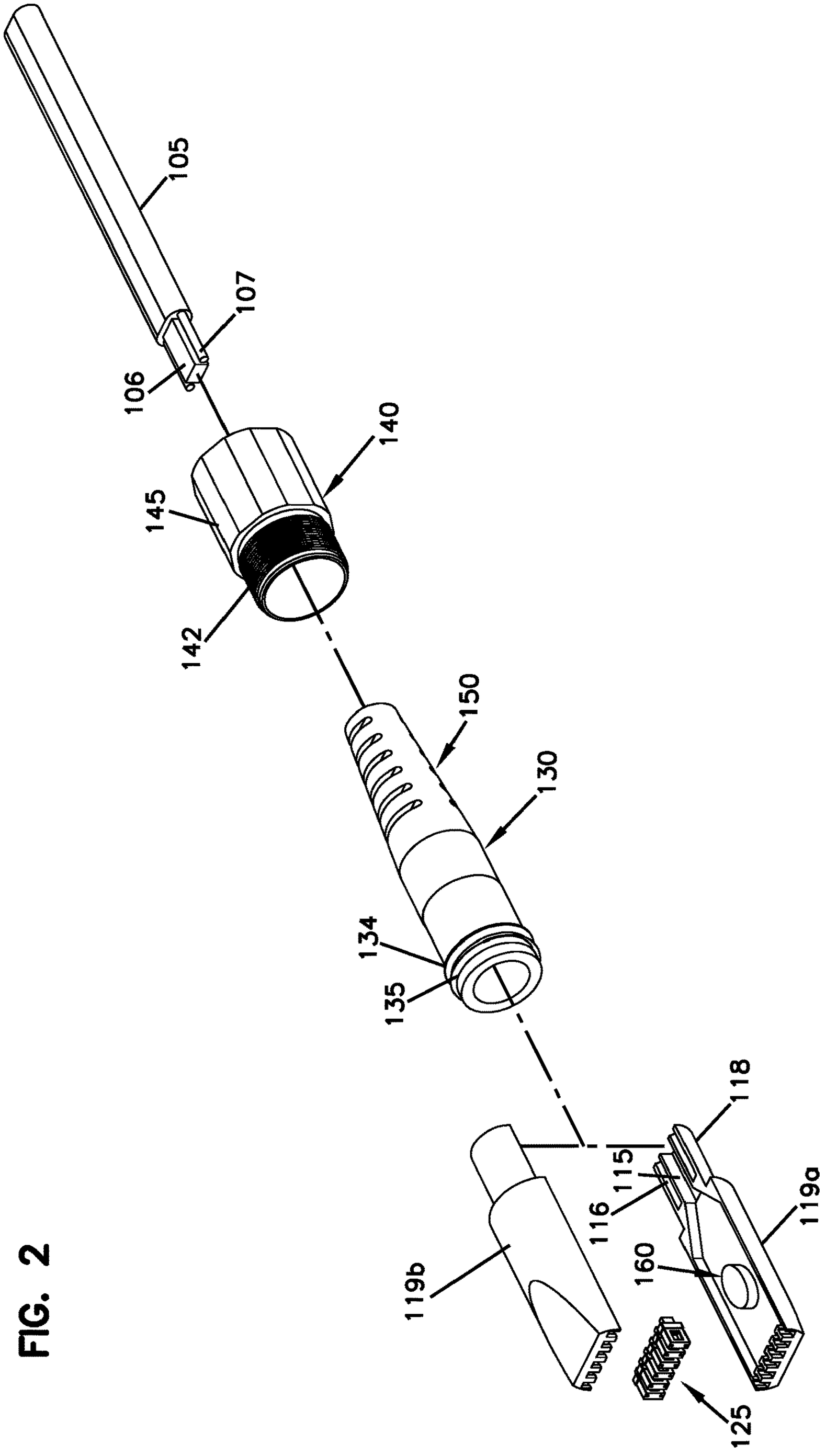
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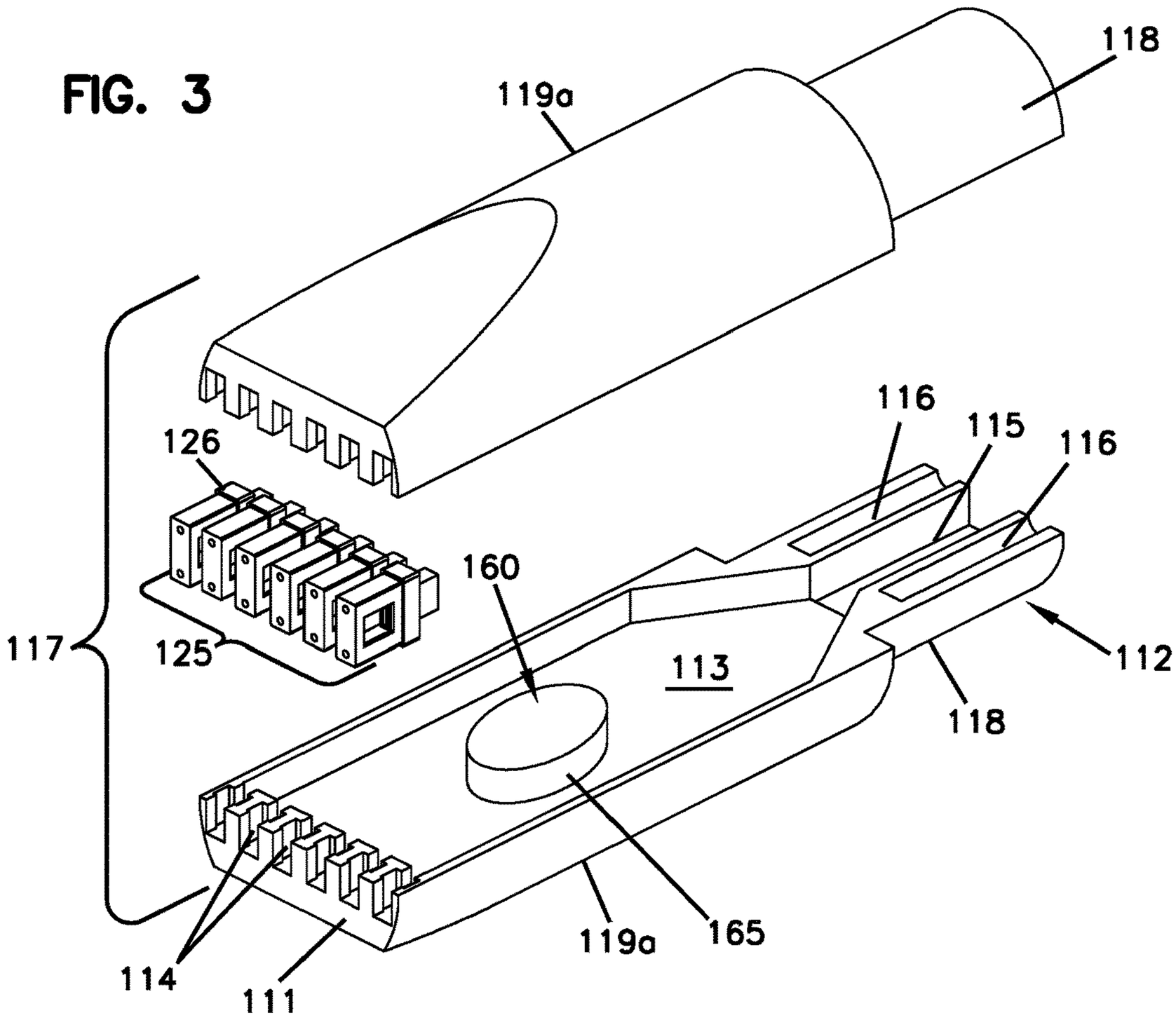
FIG. 2

FIG. 3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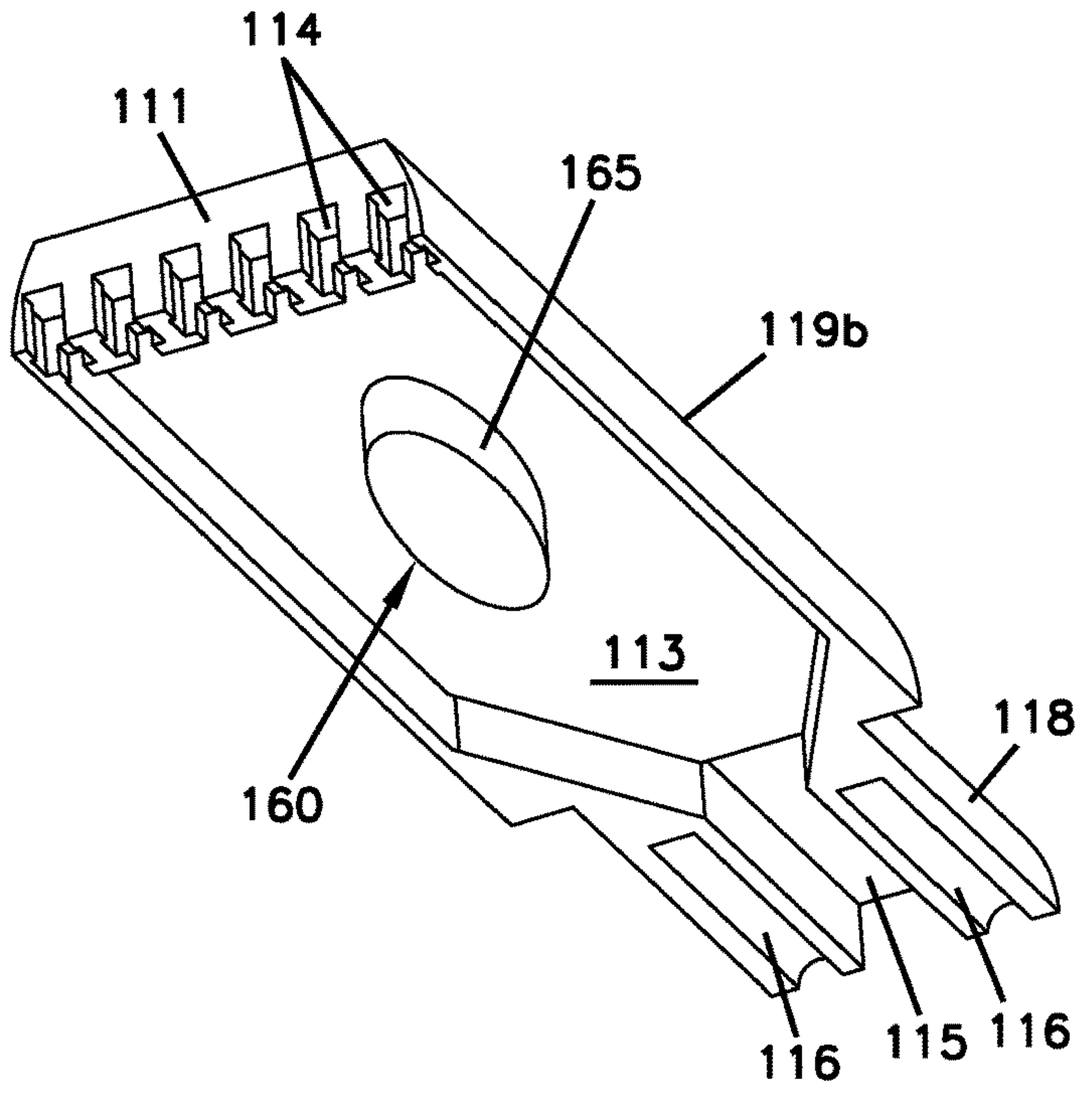
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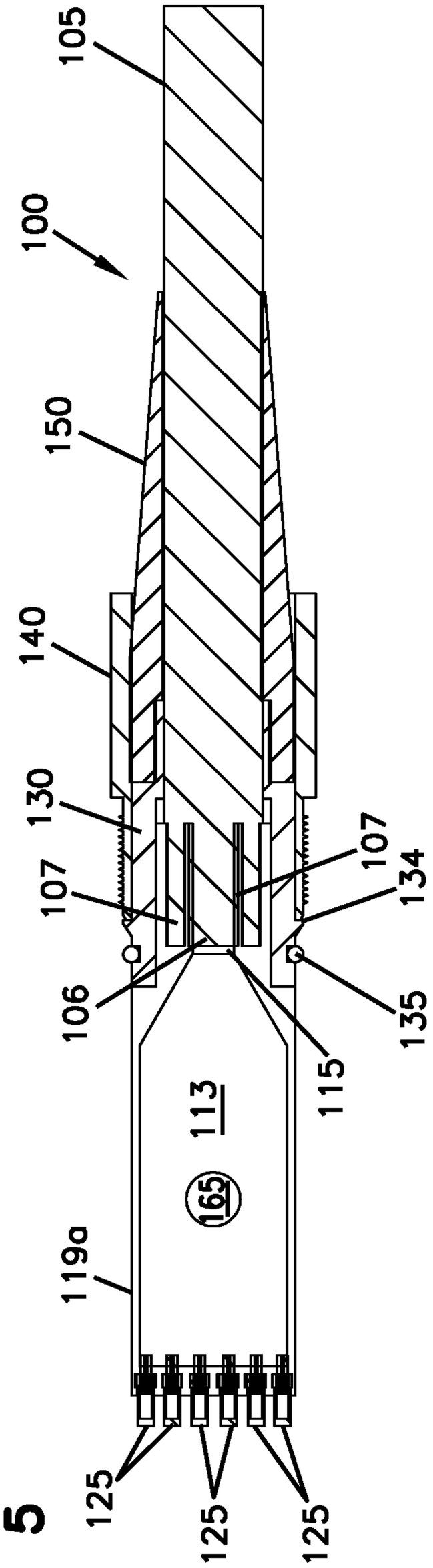
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FIG. 5

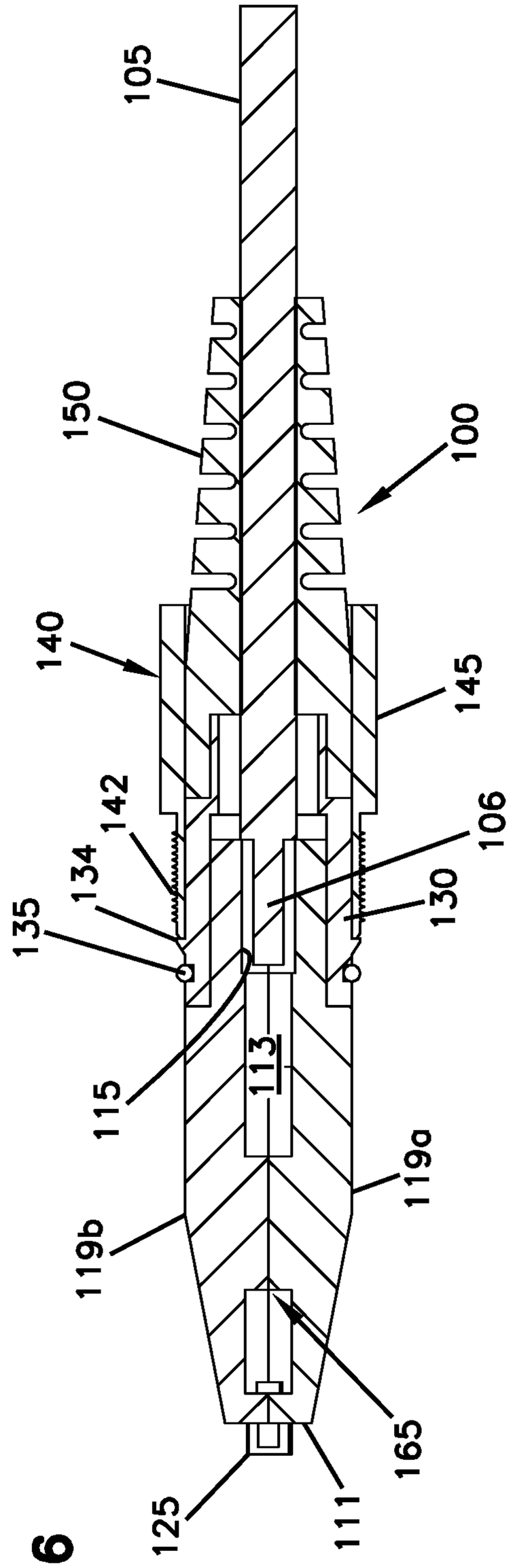
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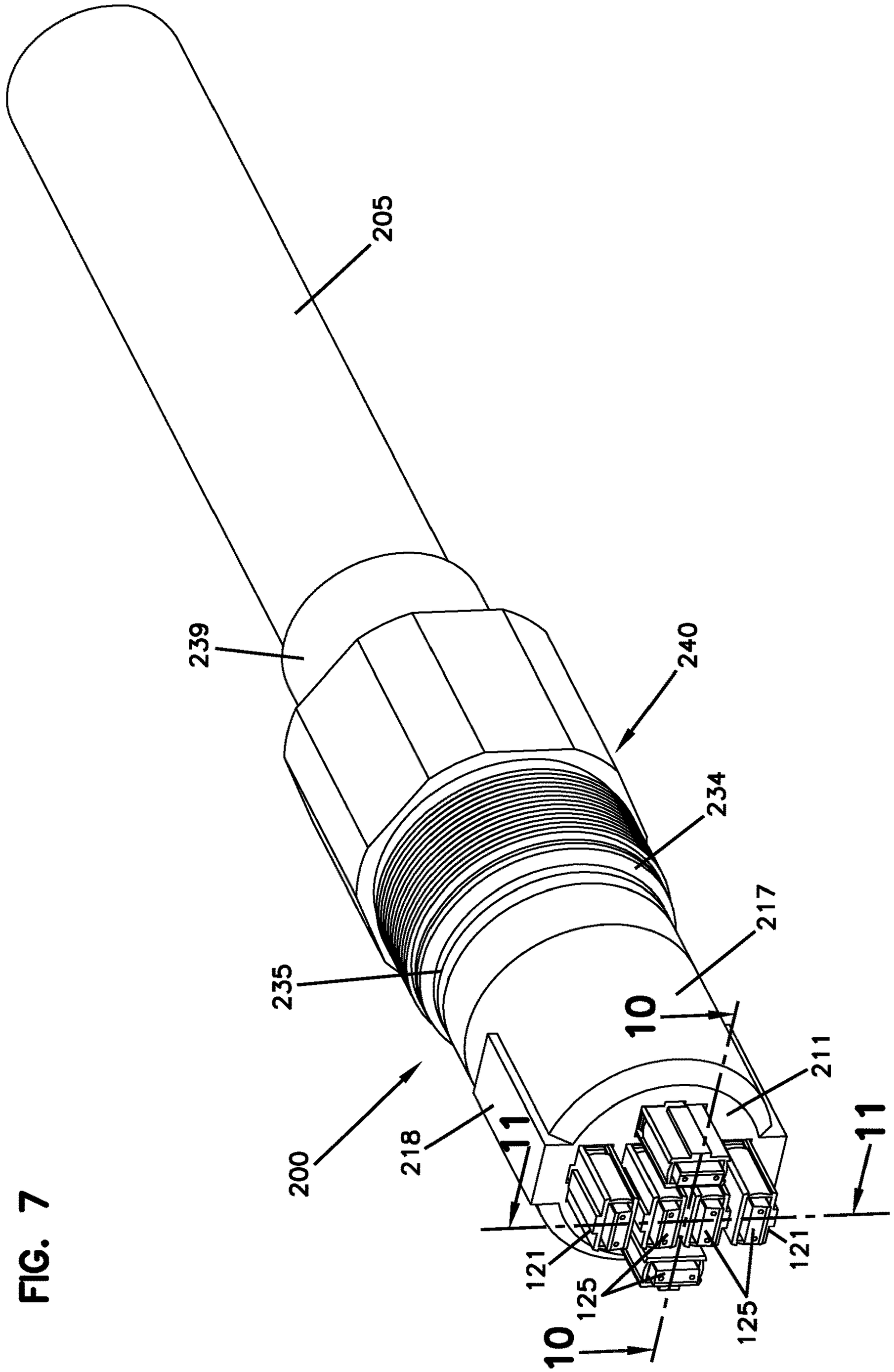
FIG. 6



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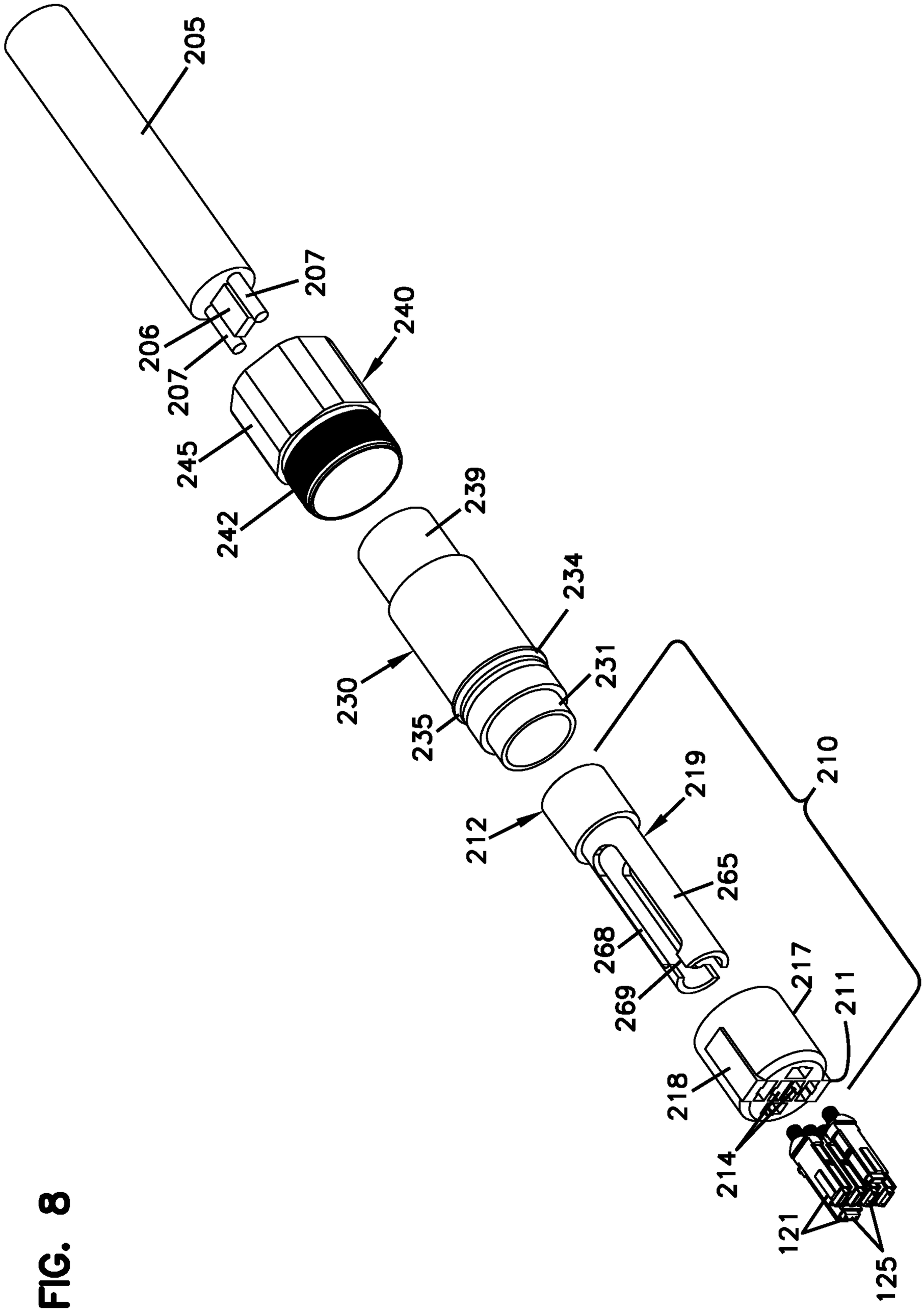
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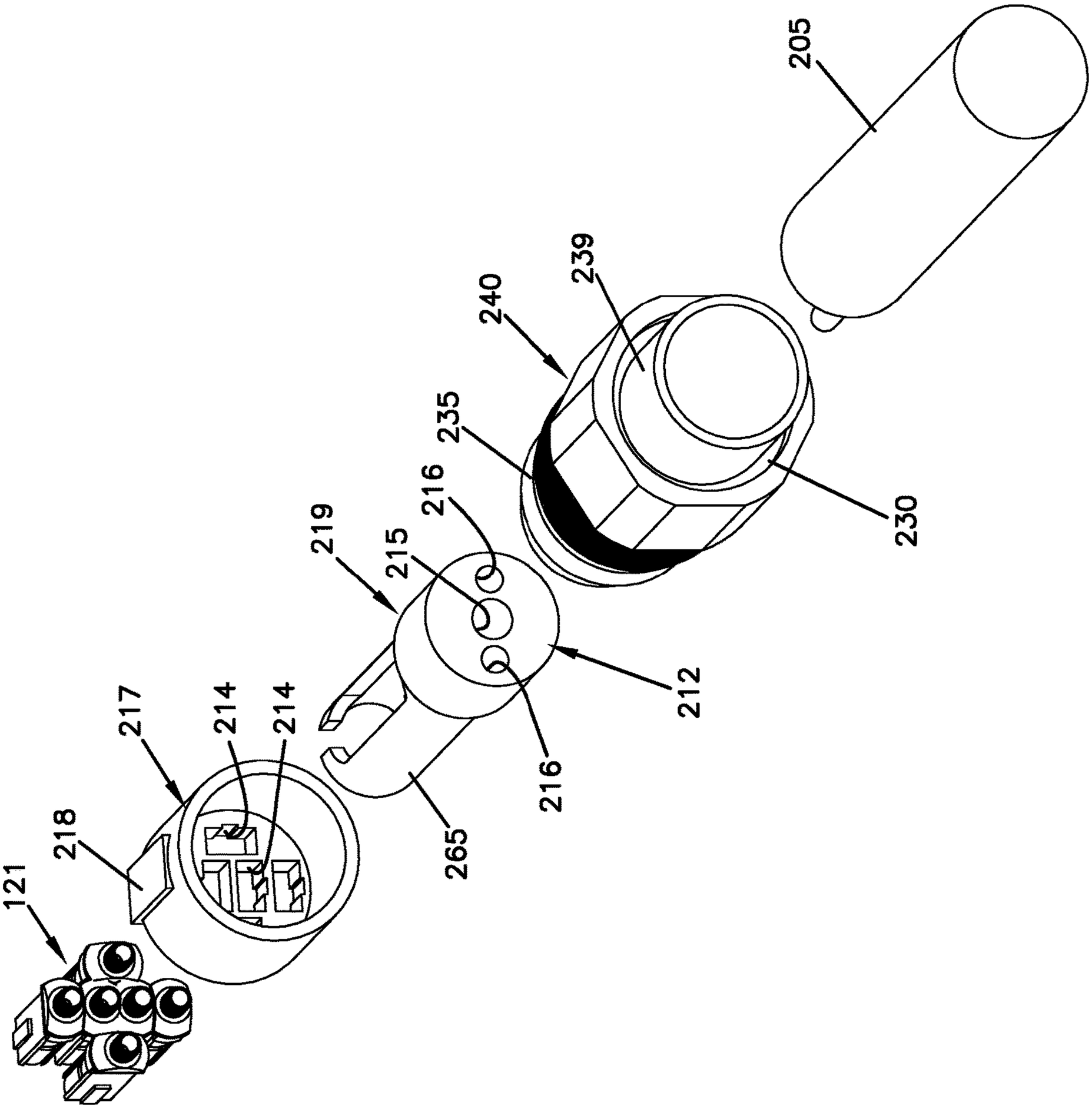
FIG. 8



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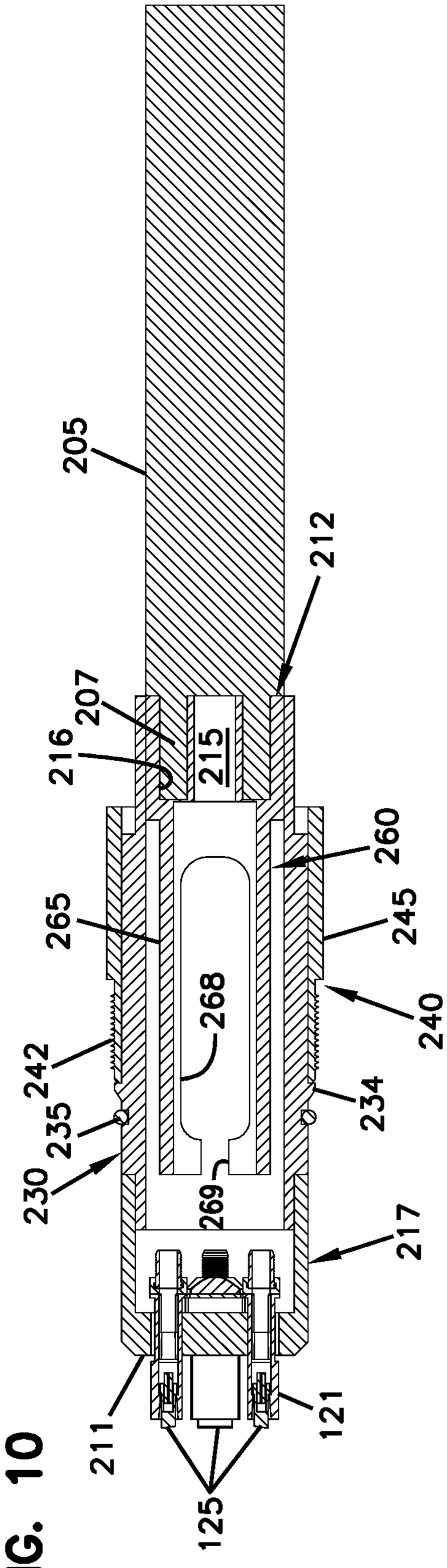
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FIG. 10

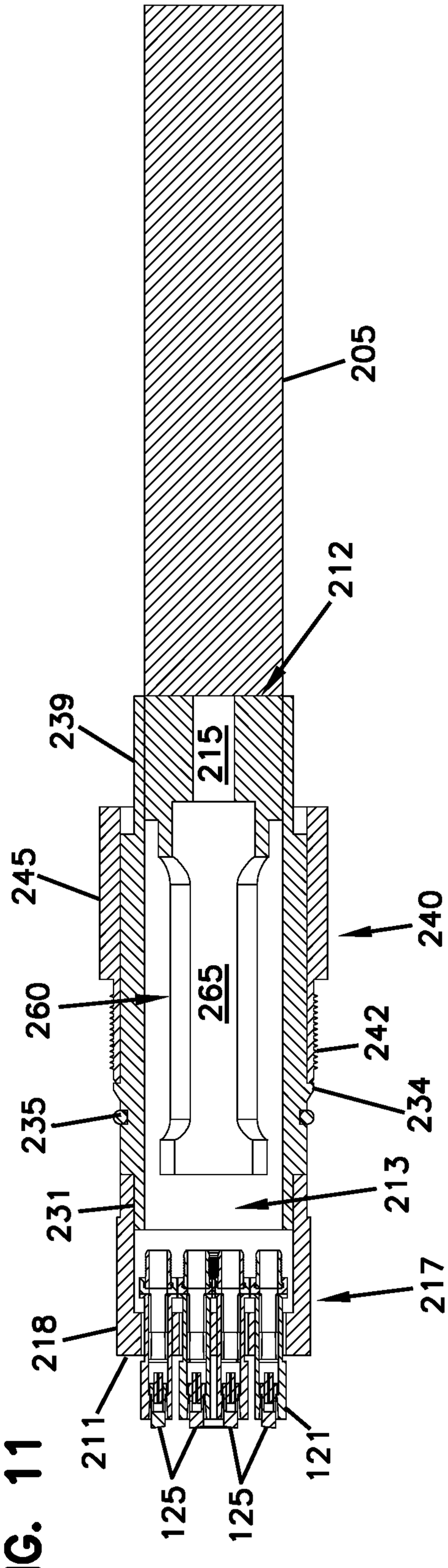
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FIG. 11

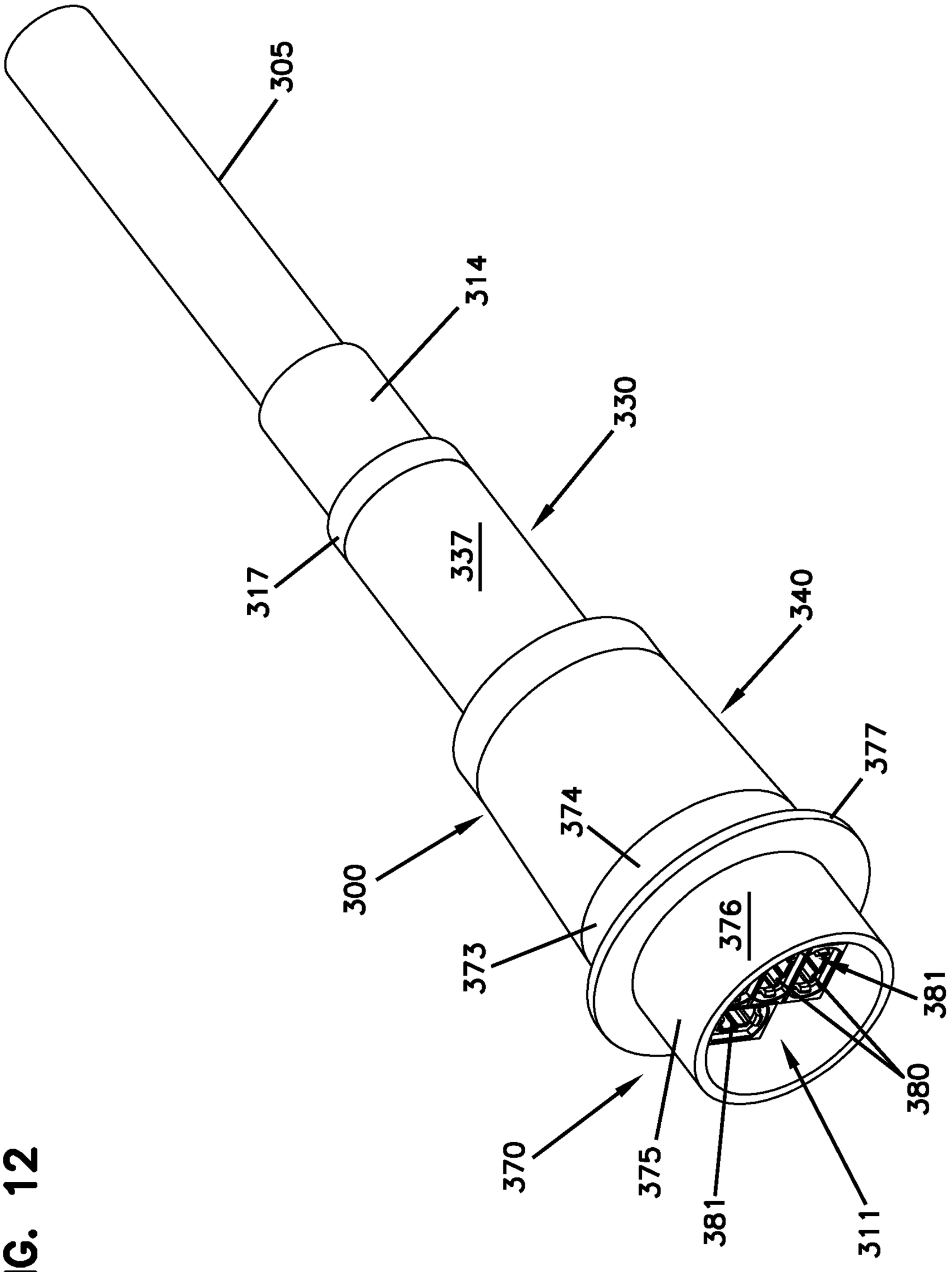
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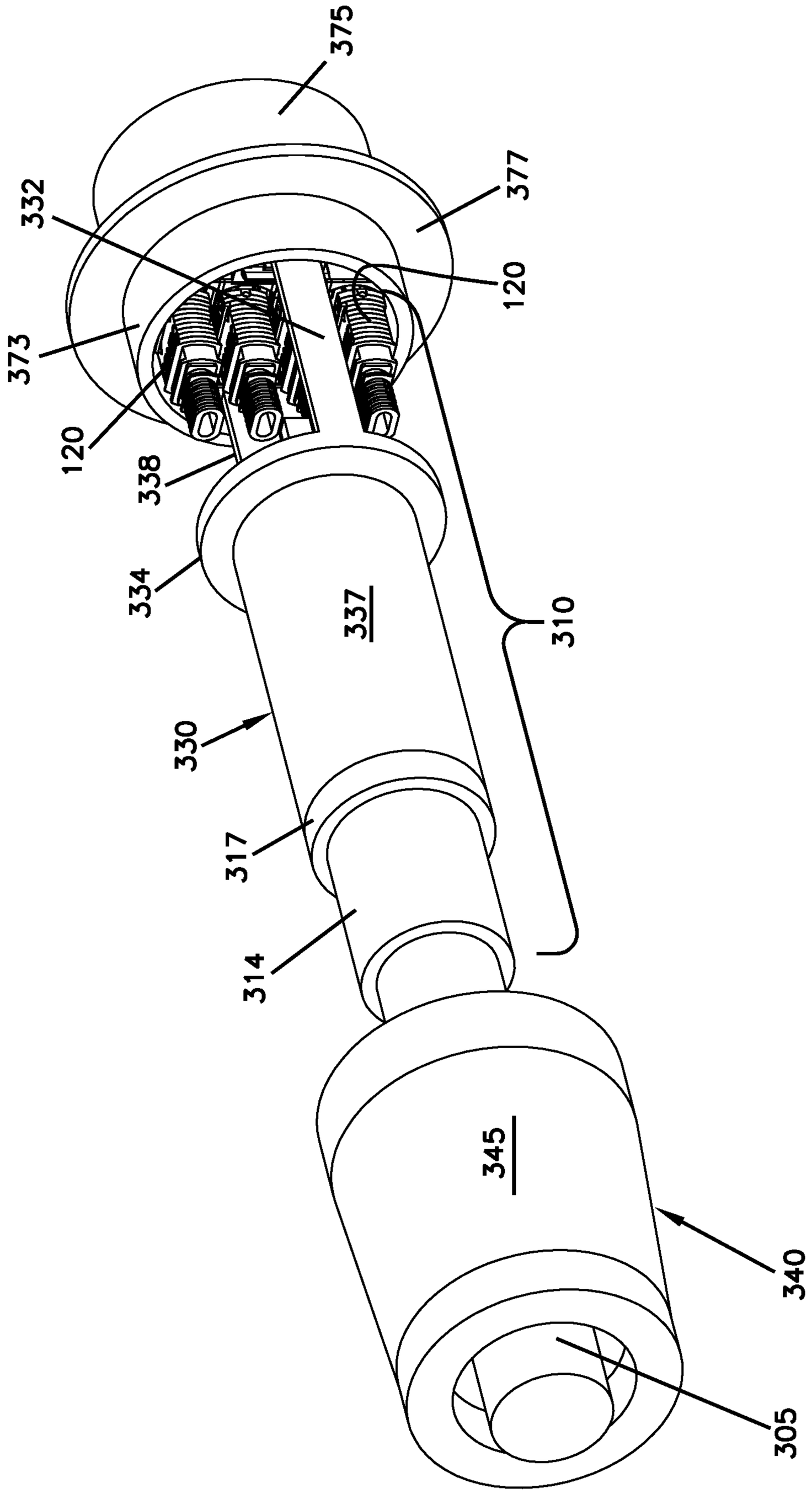
FIG. 12



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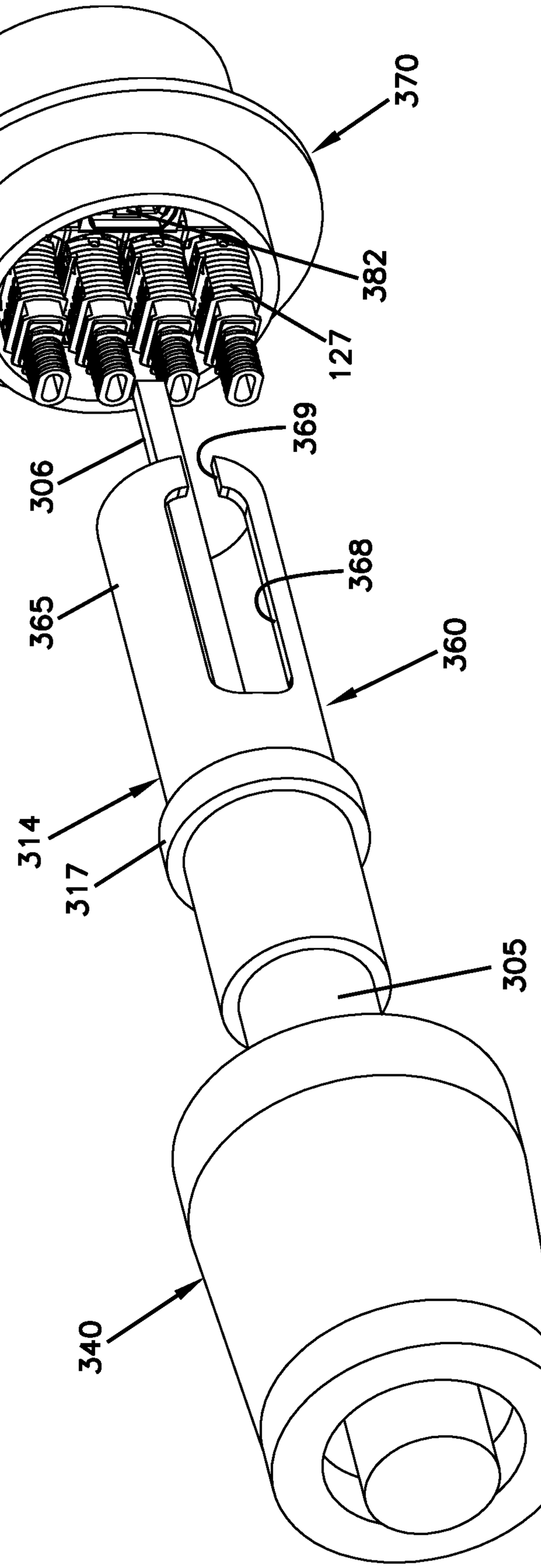

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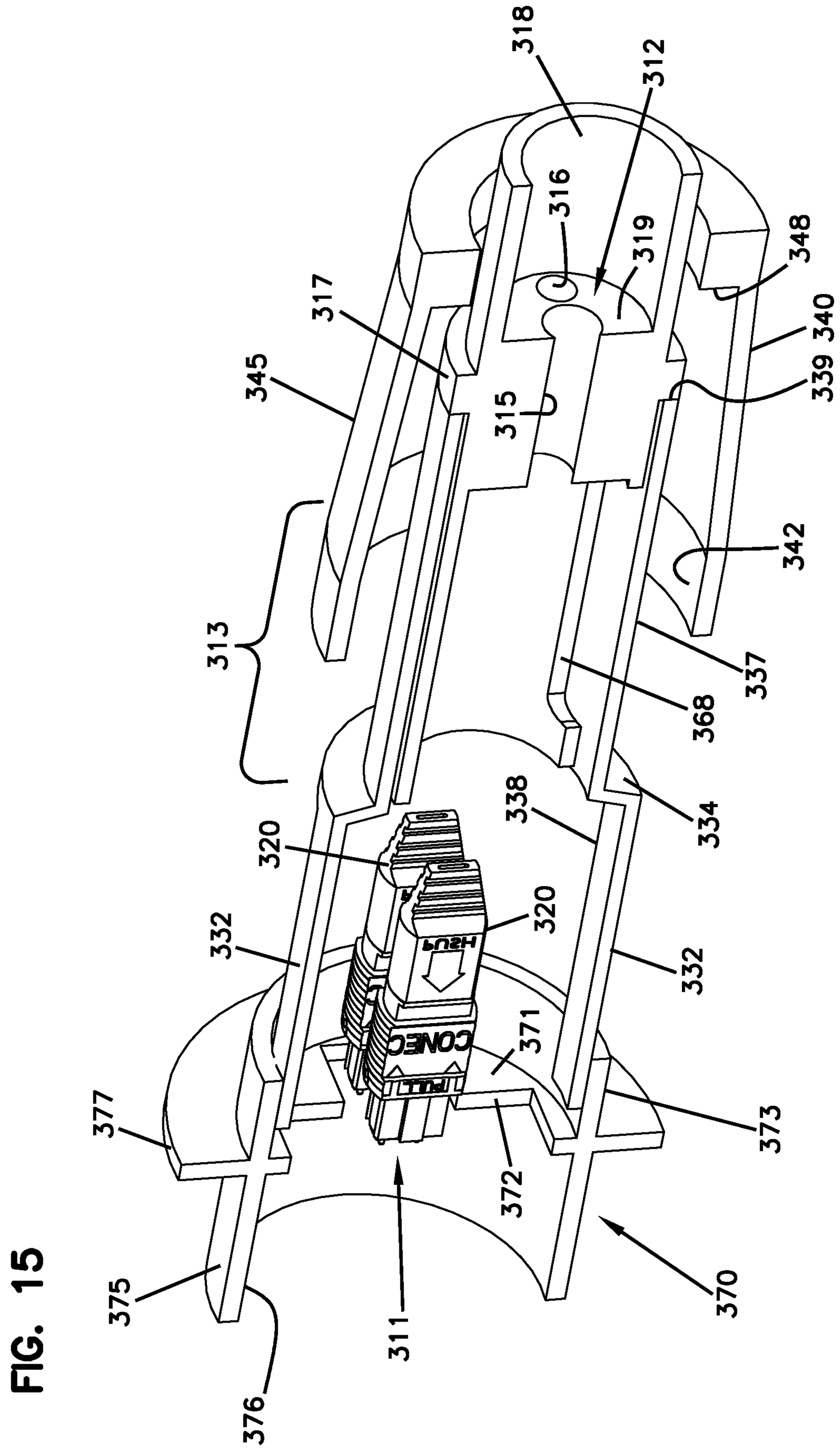
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FIG. 15

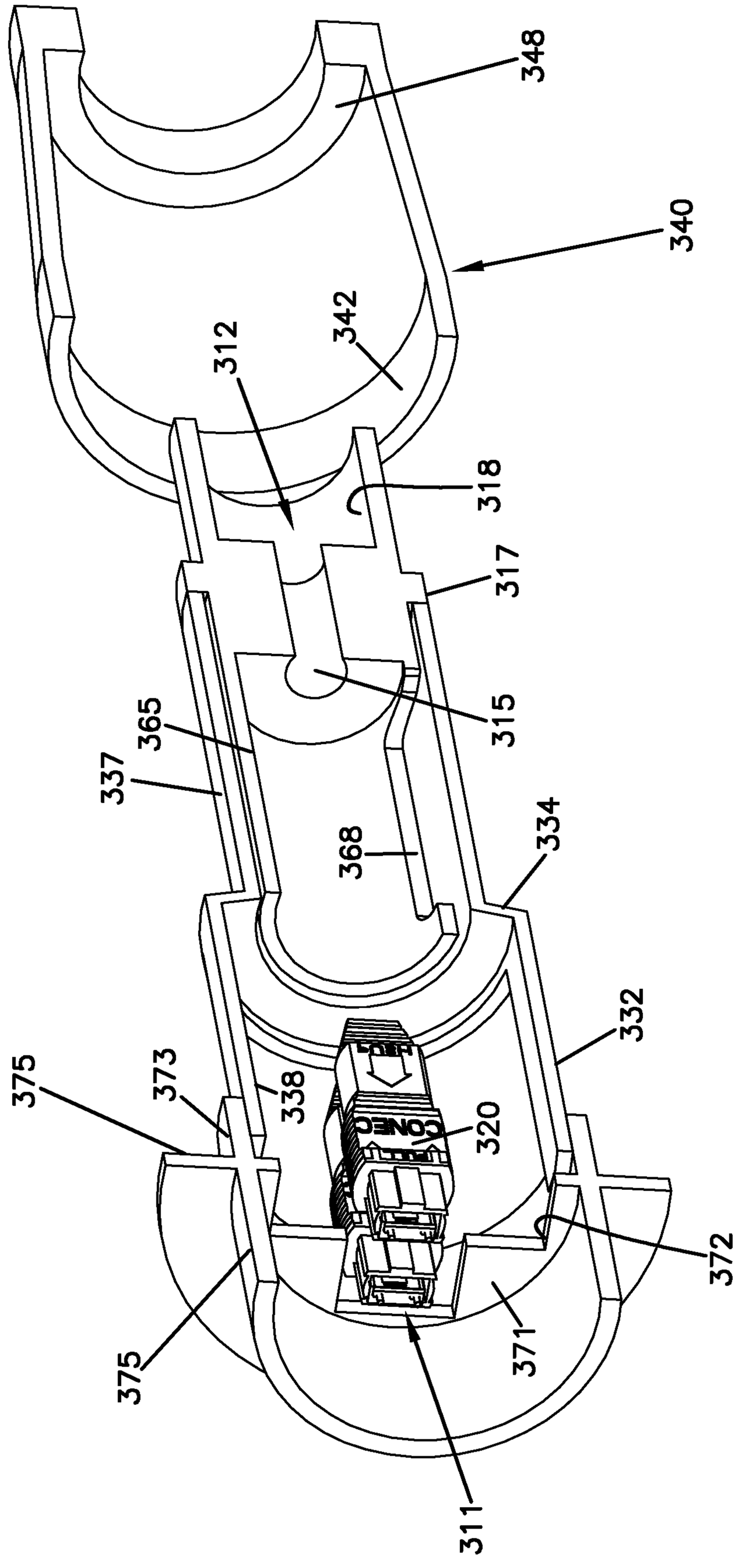
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FIG. 16

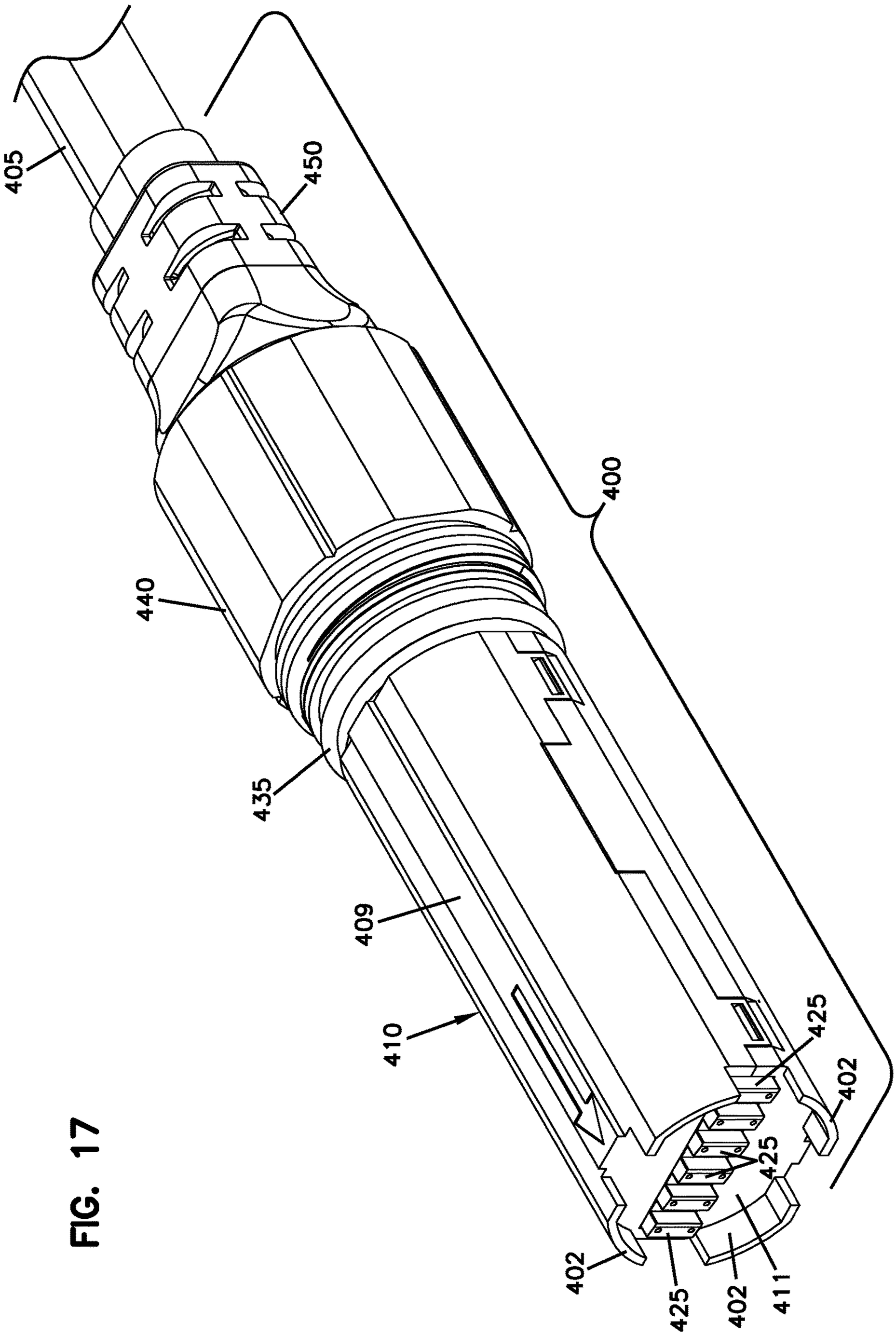

FIG. 17

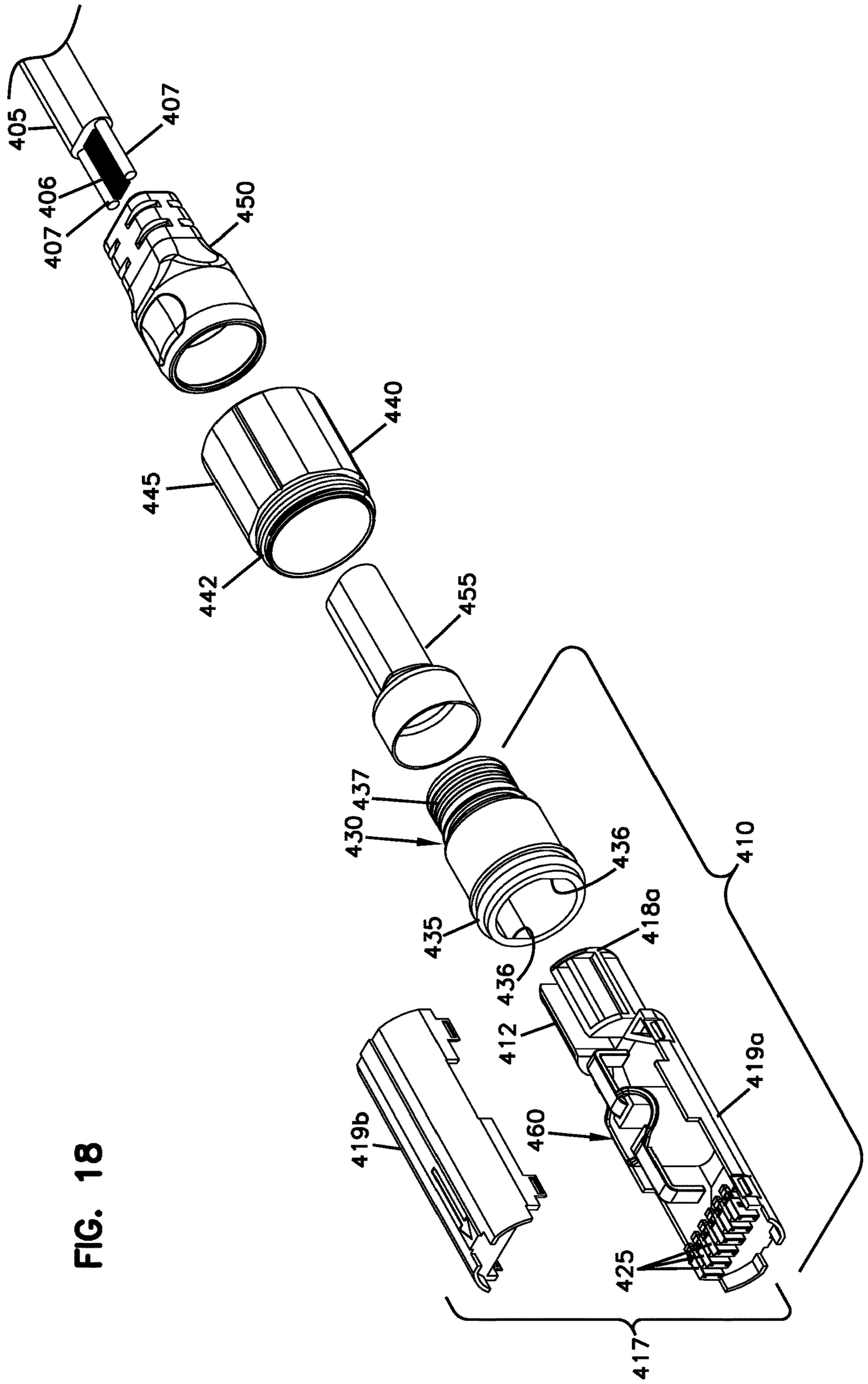
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FIG. 18

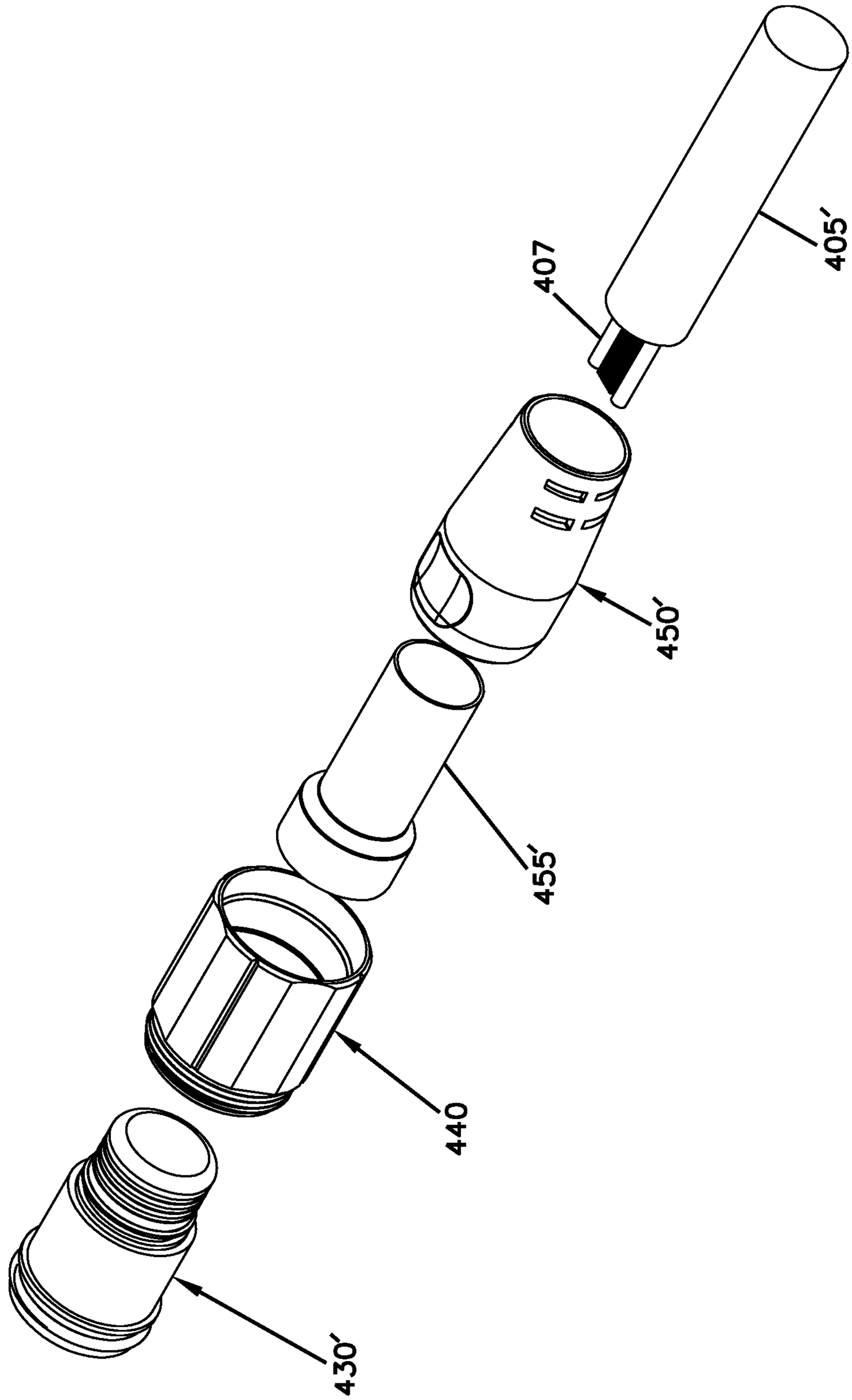
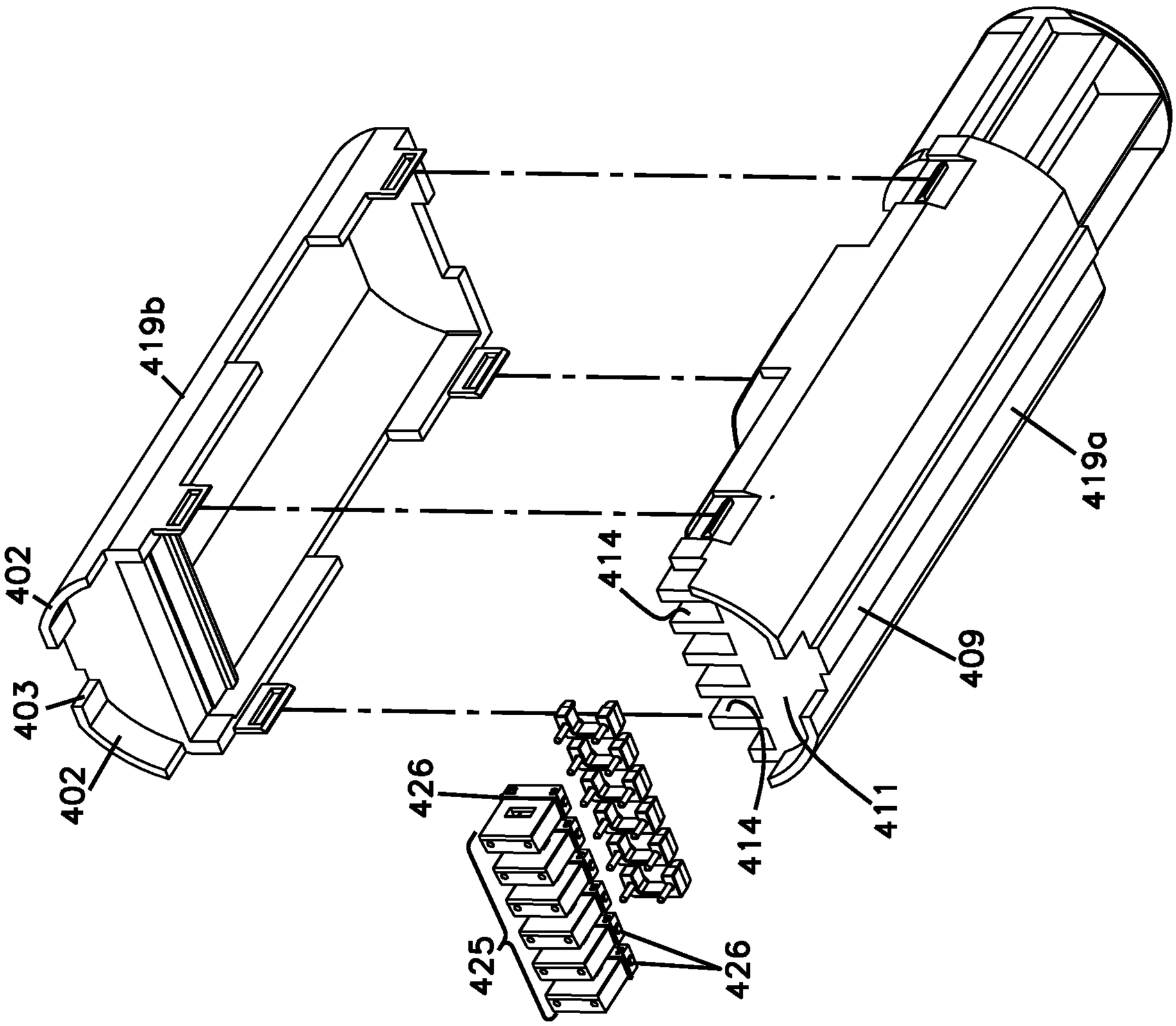


FIG. 18A



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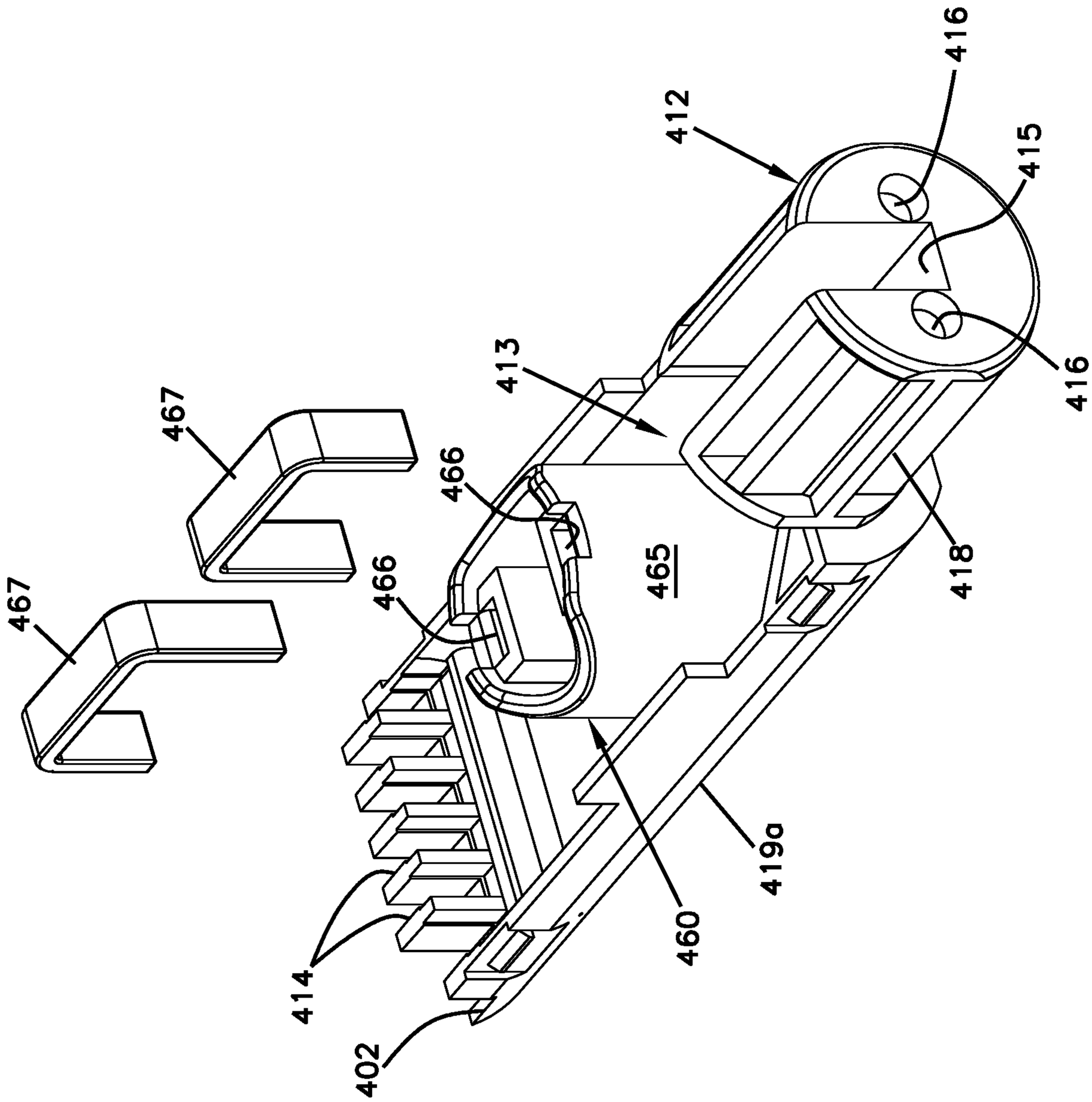

FIG. 20

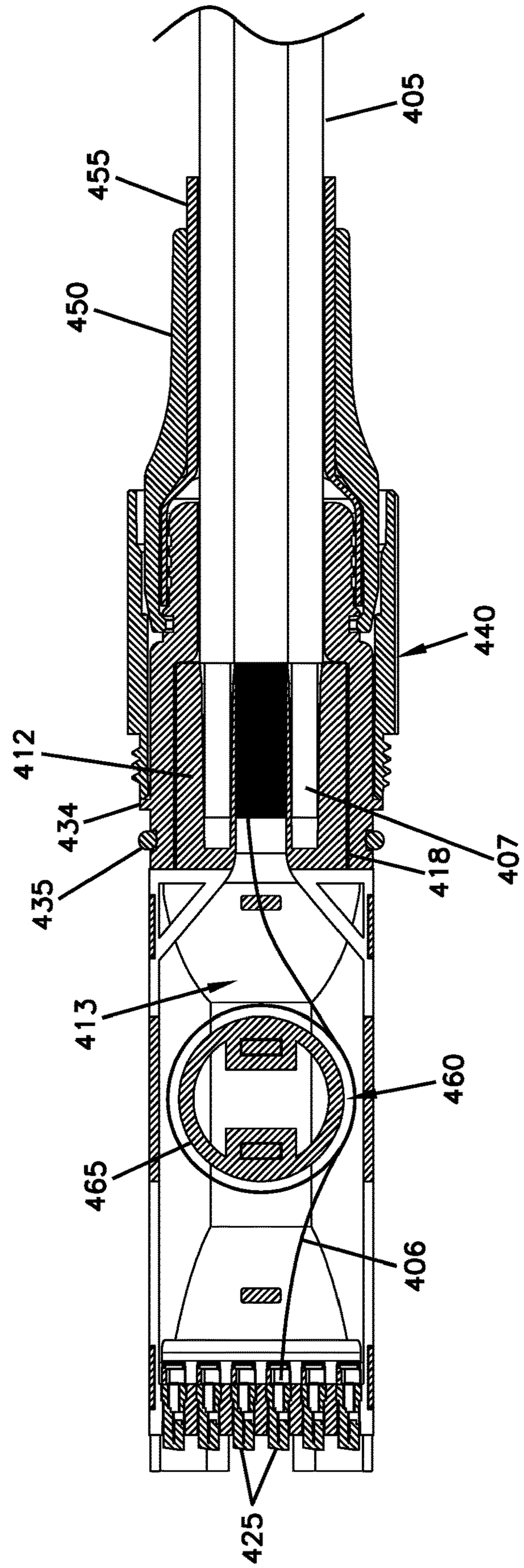

FIG. 21

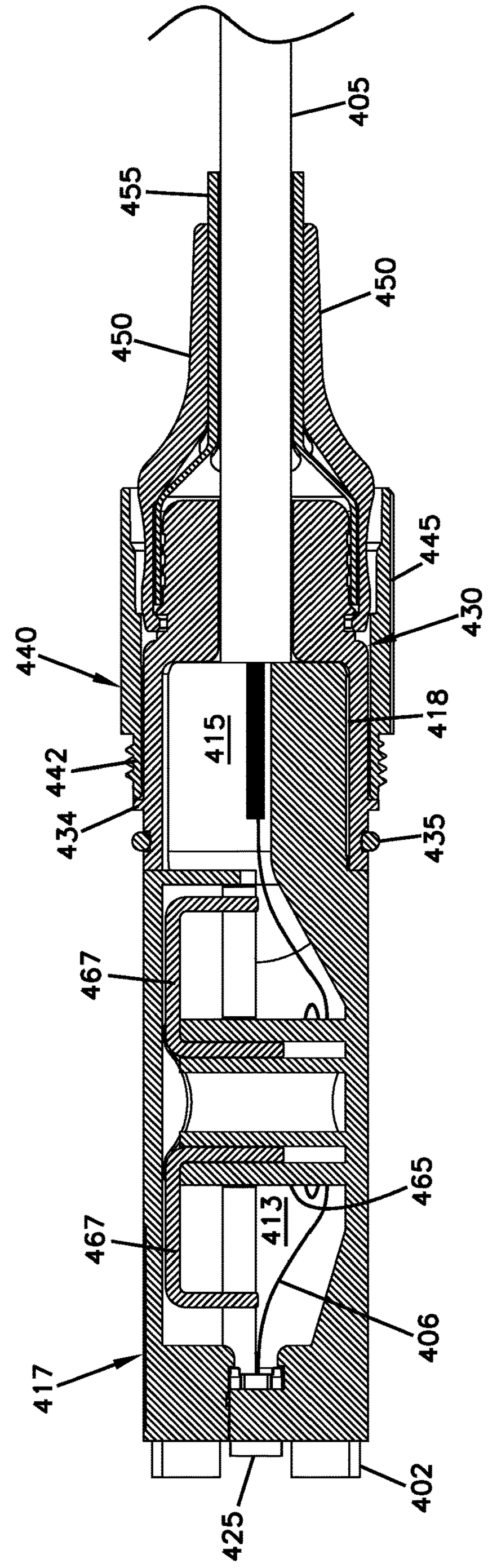
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FIG. 22

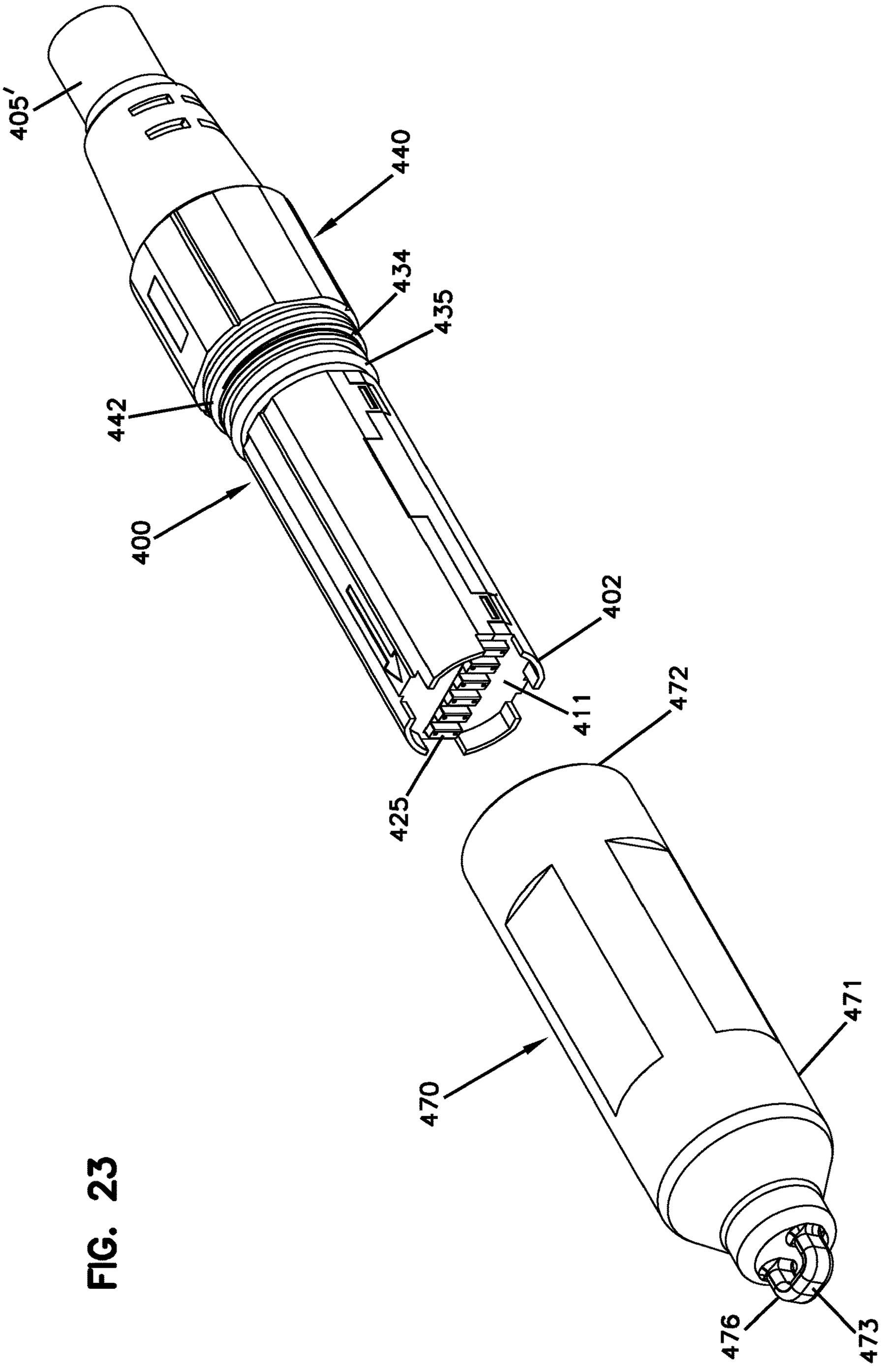
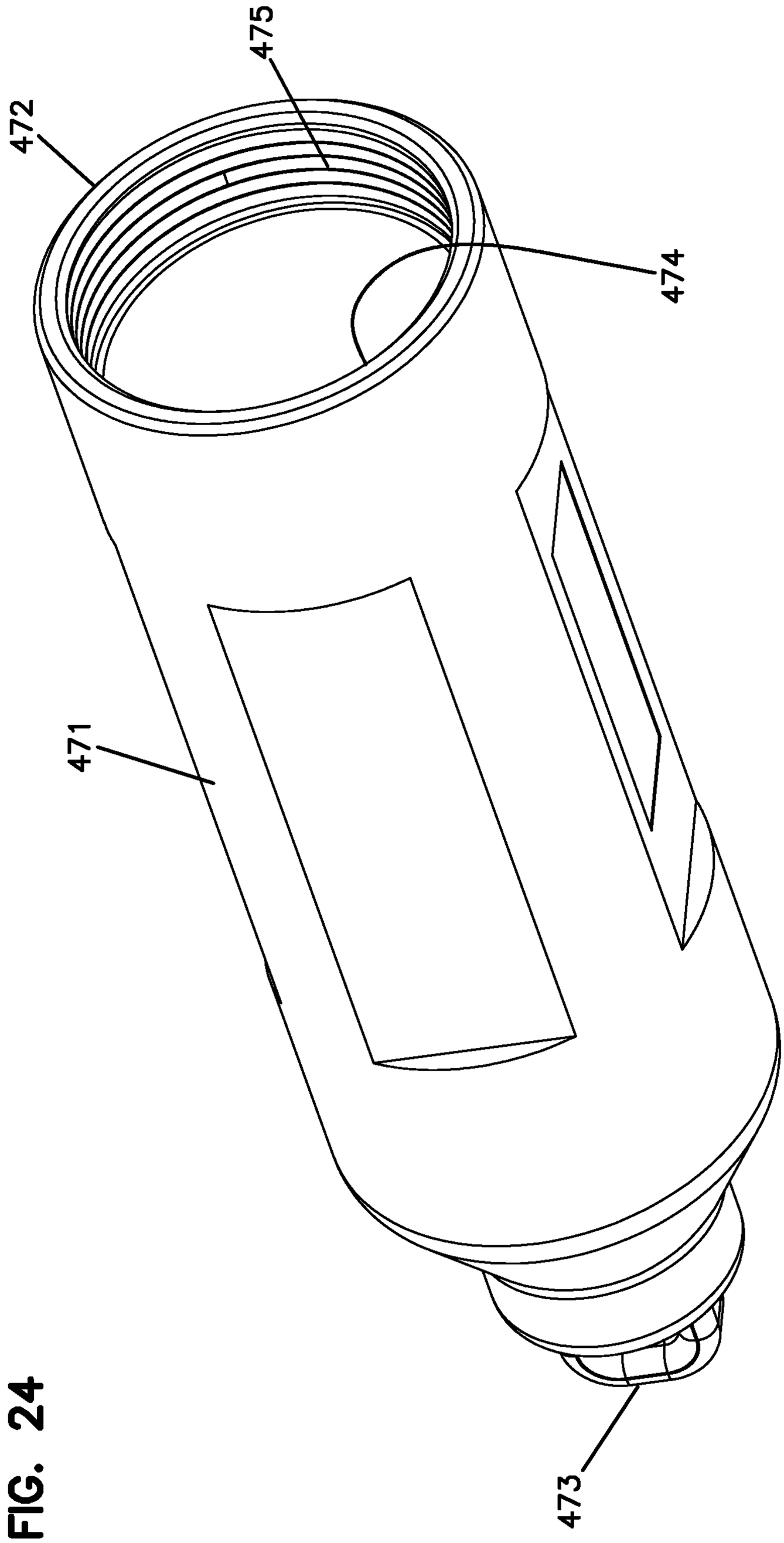


FIG. 23



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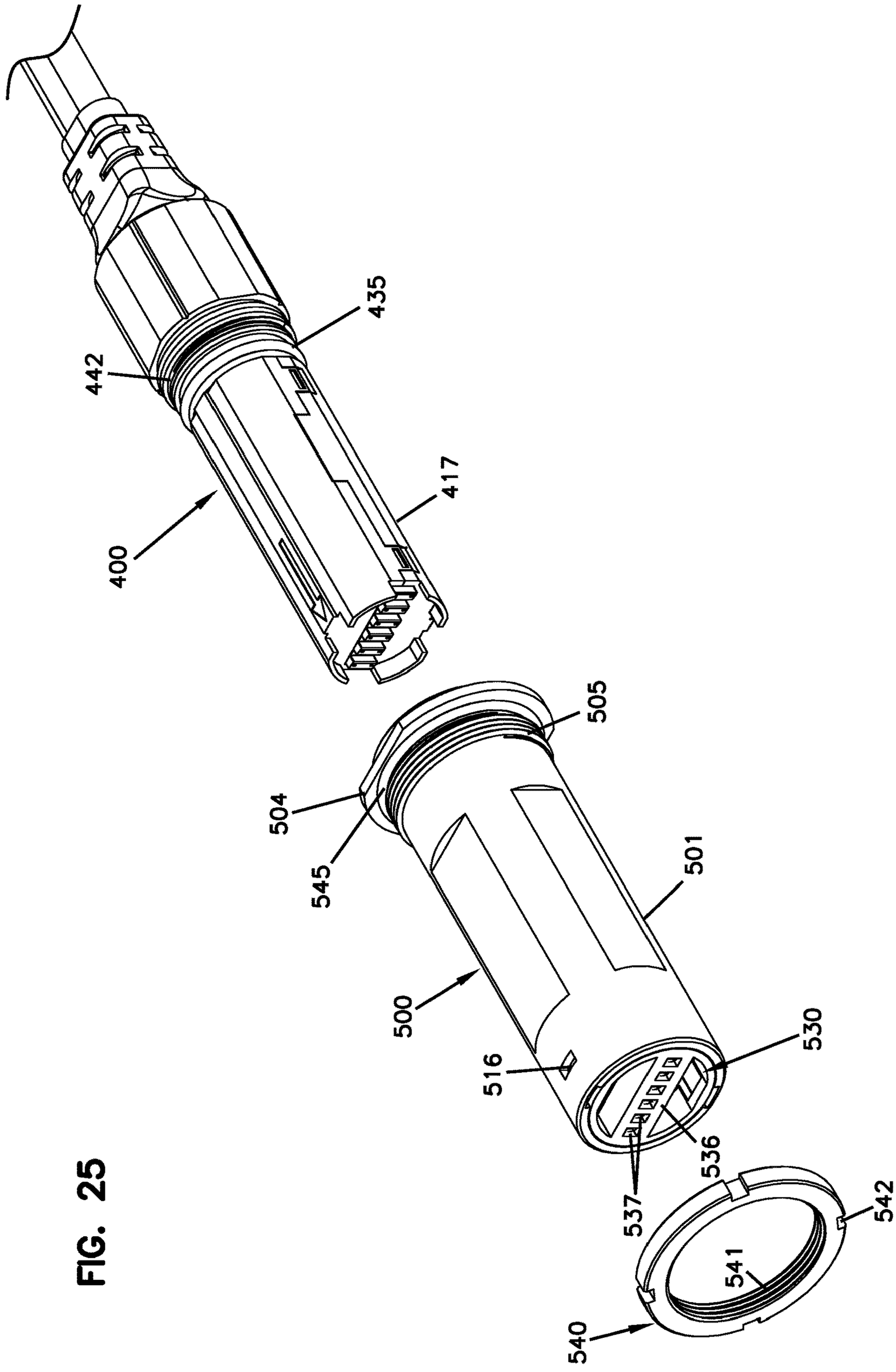

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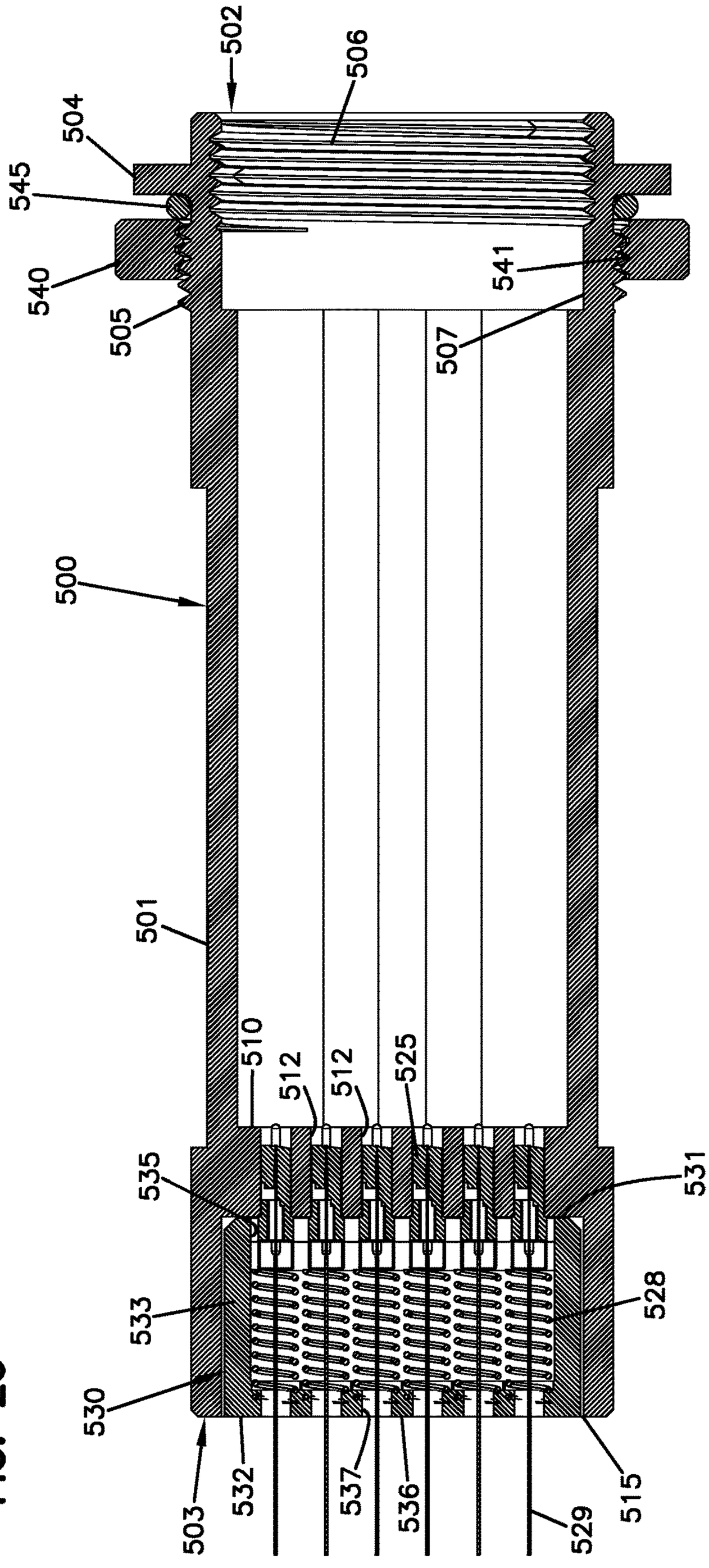
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FIG. 26

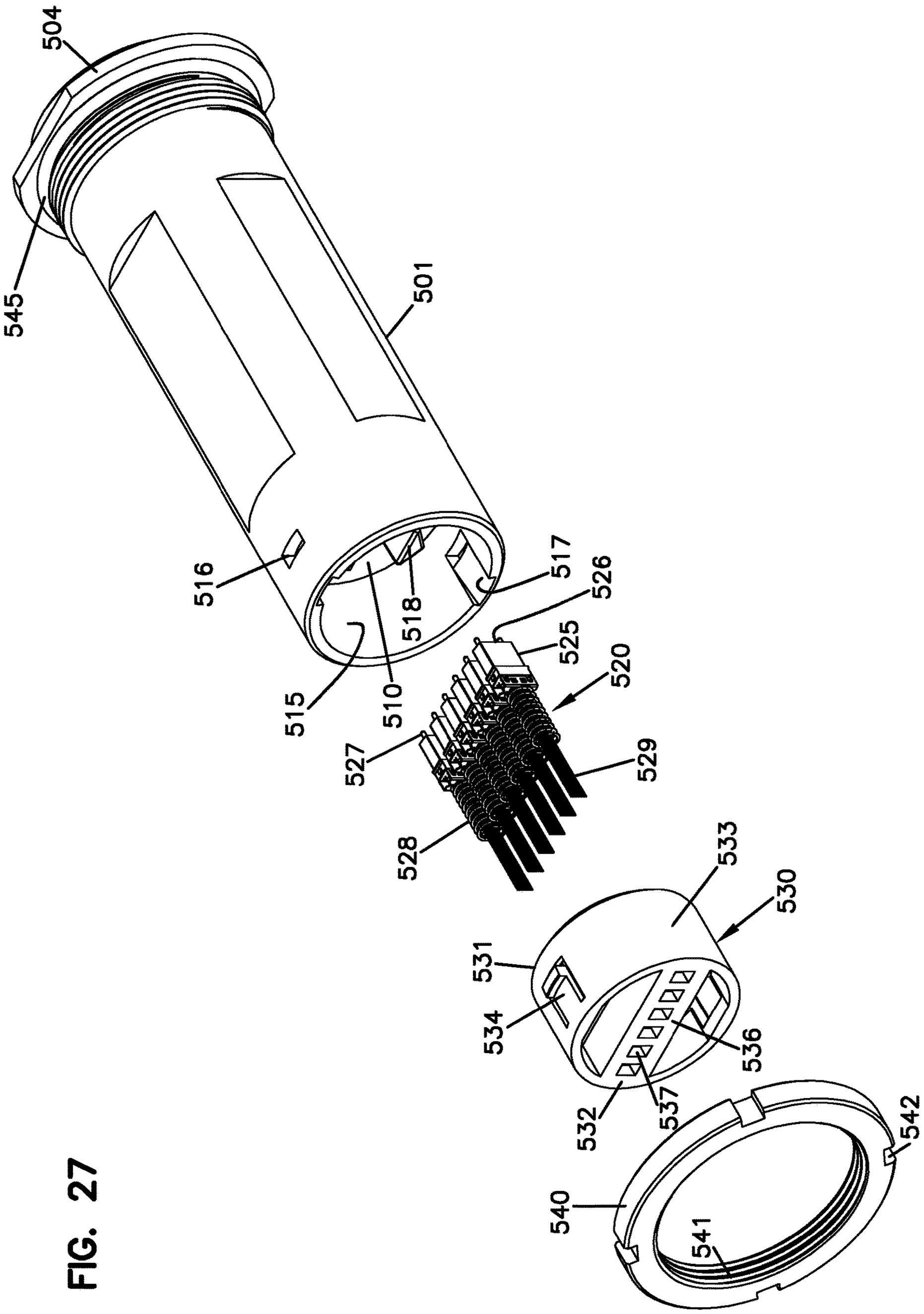
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FIG. 27

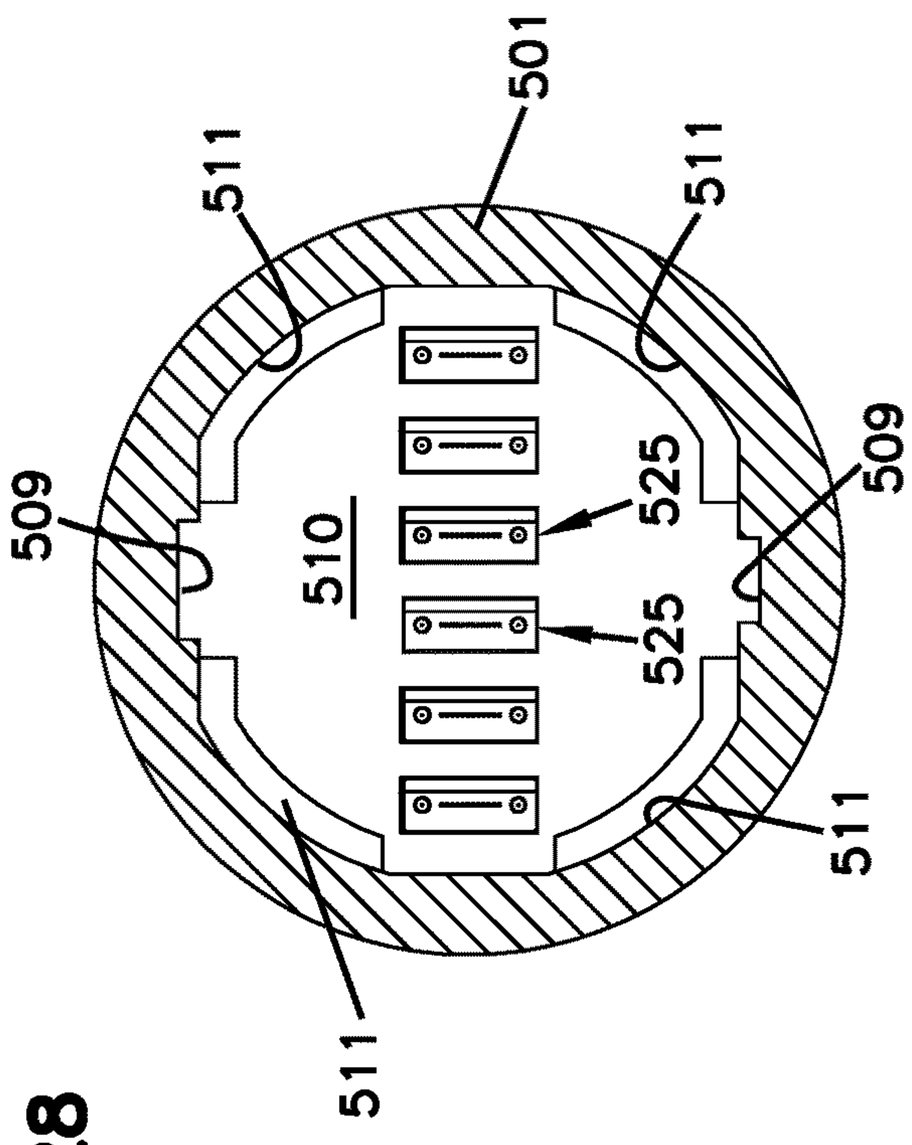
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FIG. 28

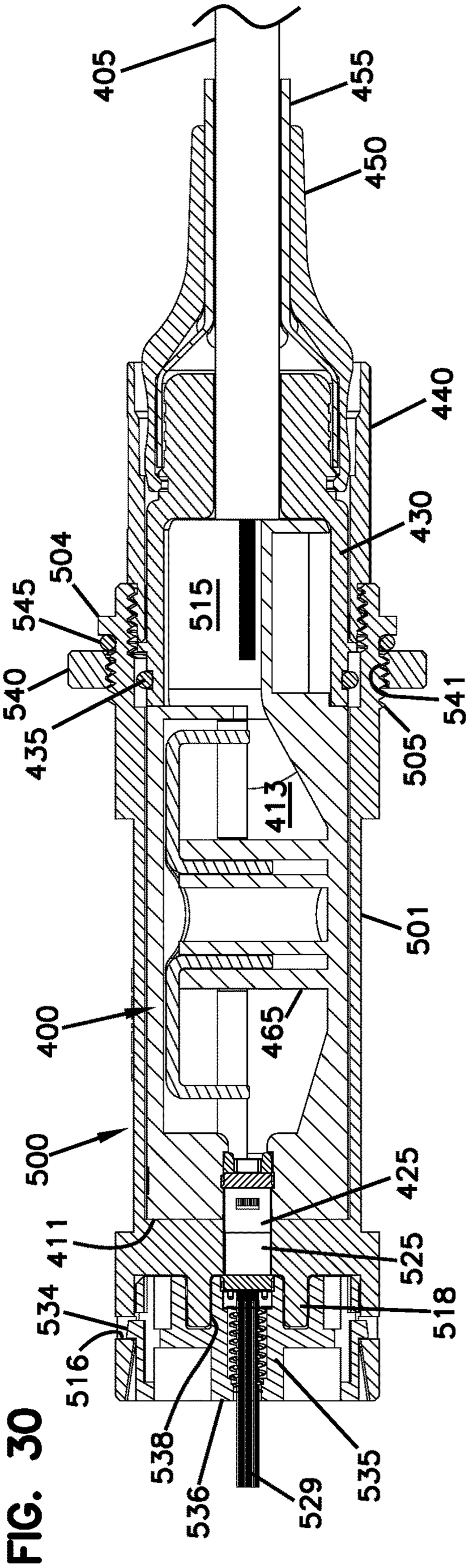
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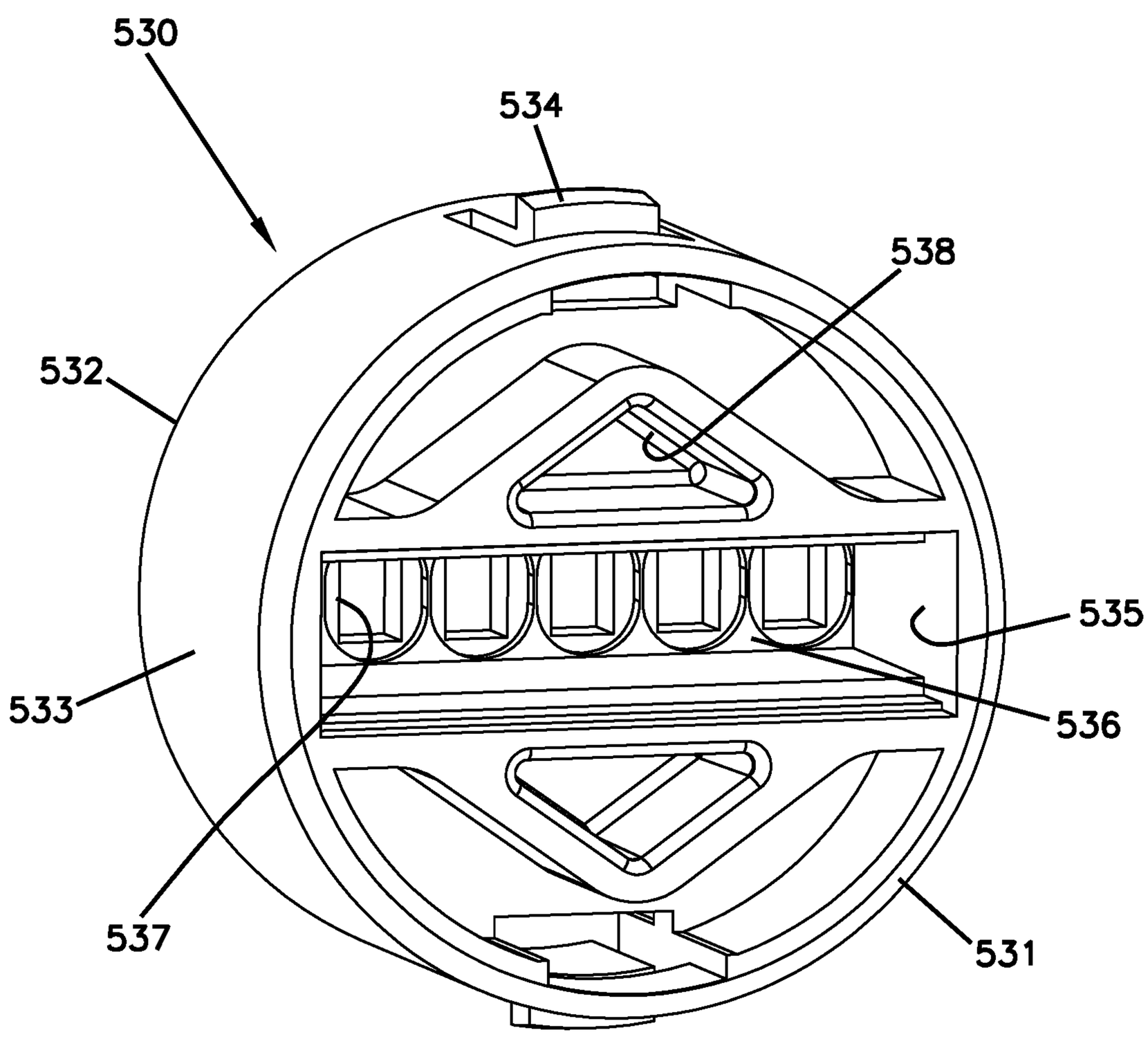
FIG. 30

FIG. 29



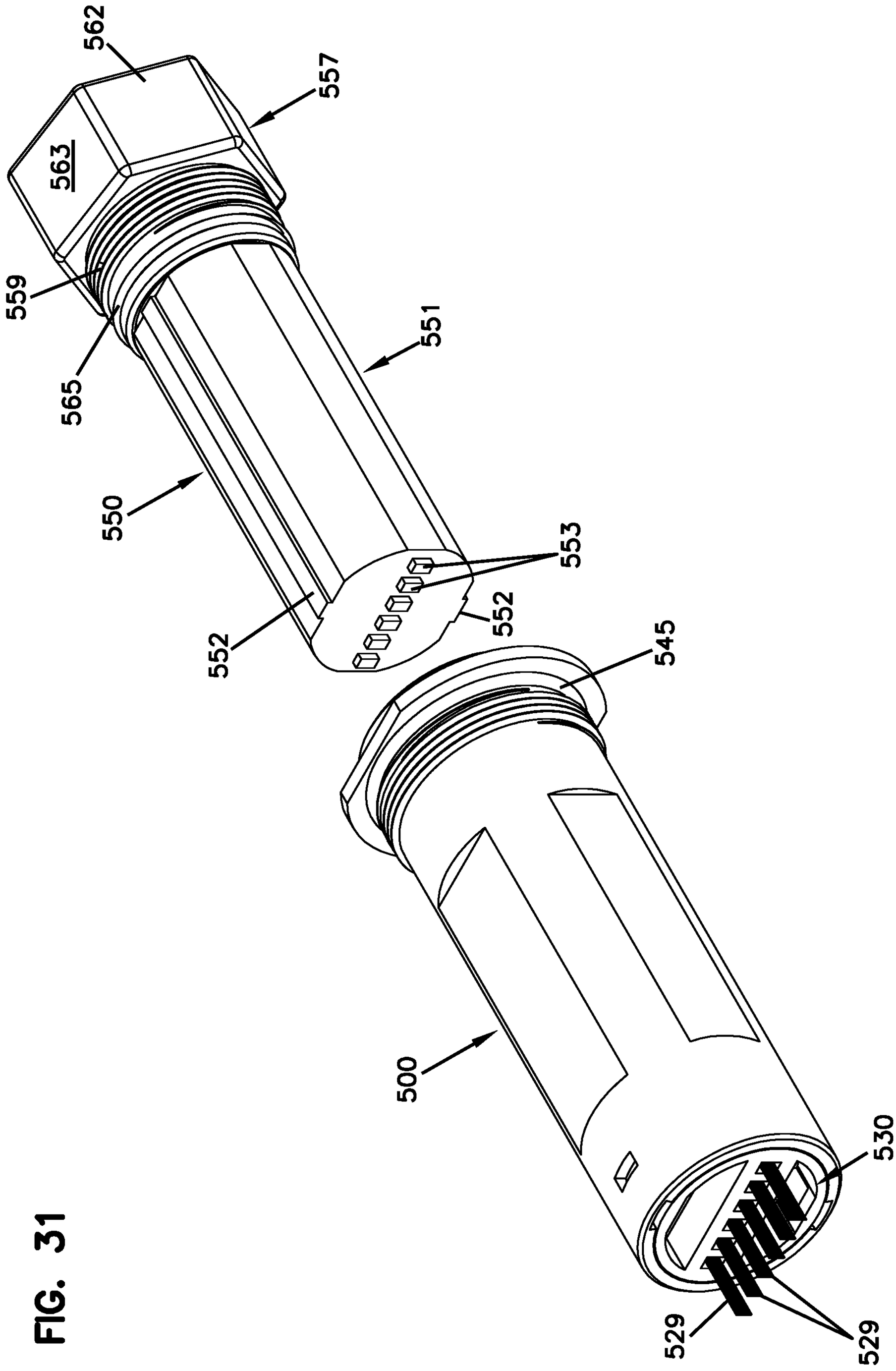


FIG. 31

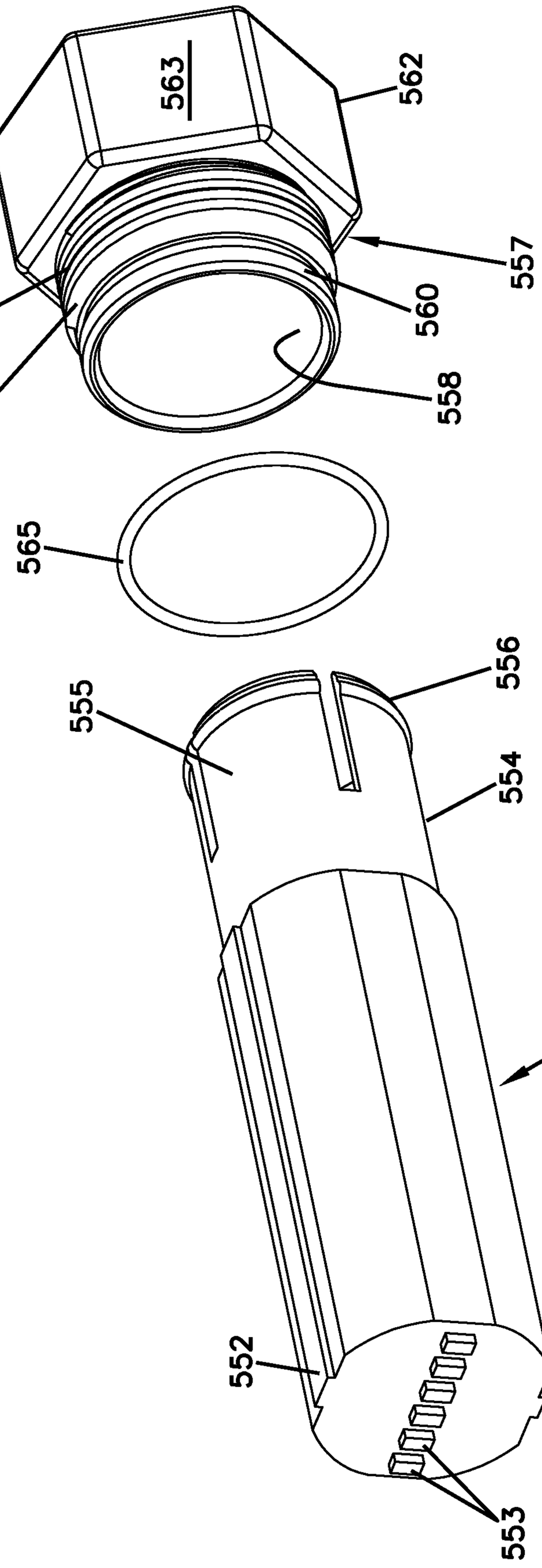


FIG. 32

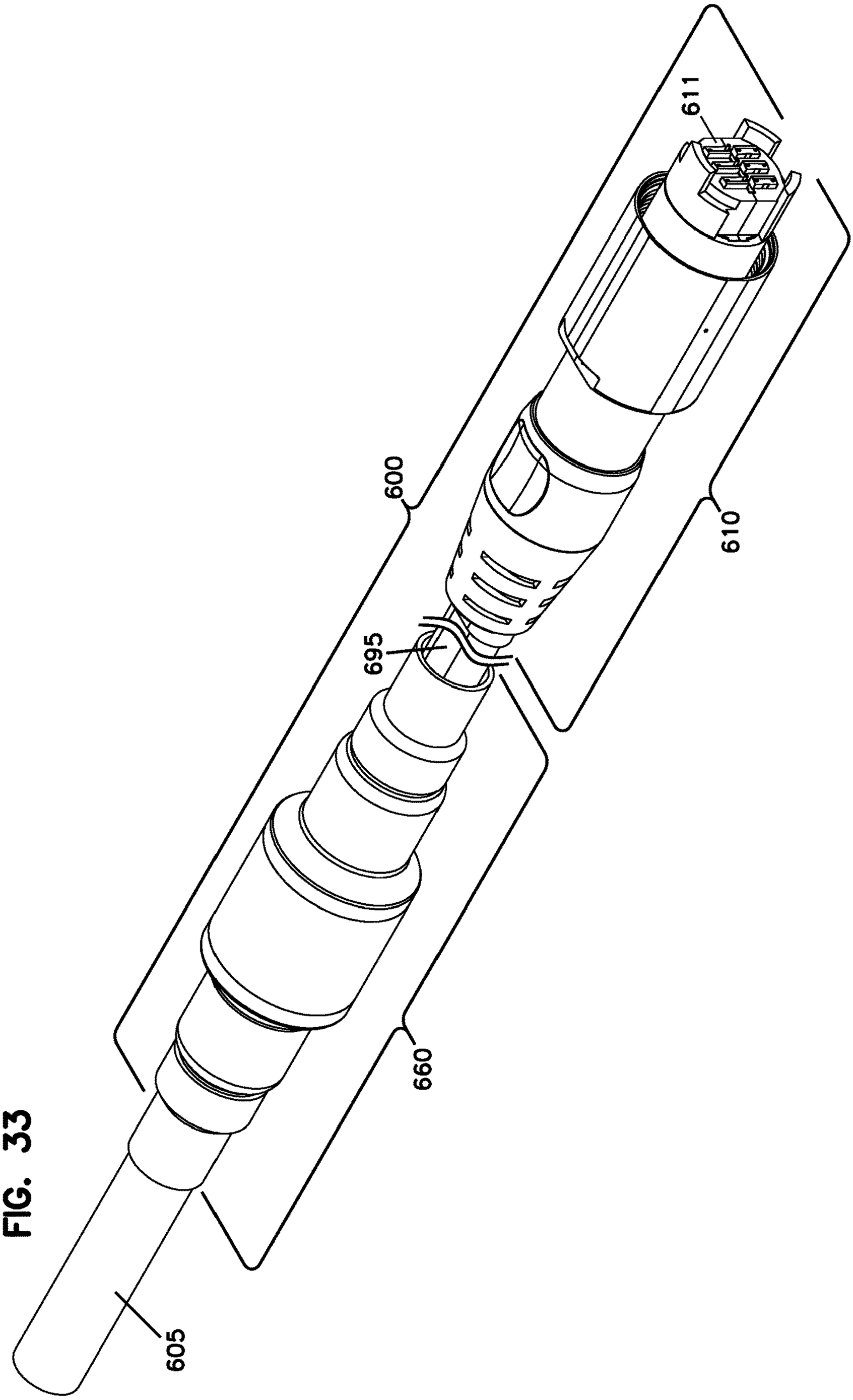


FIG. 33

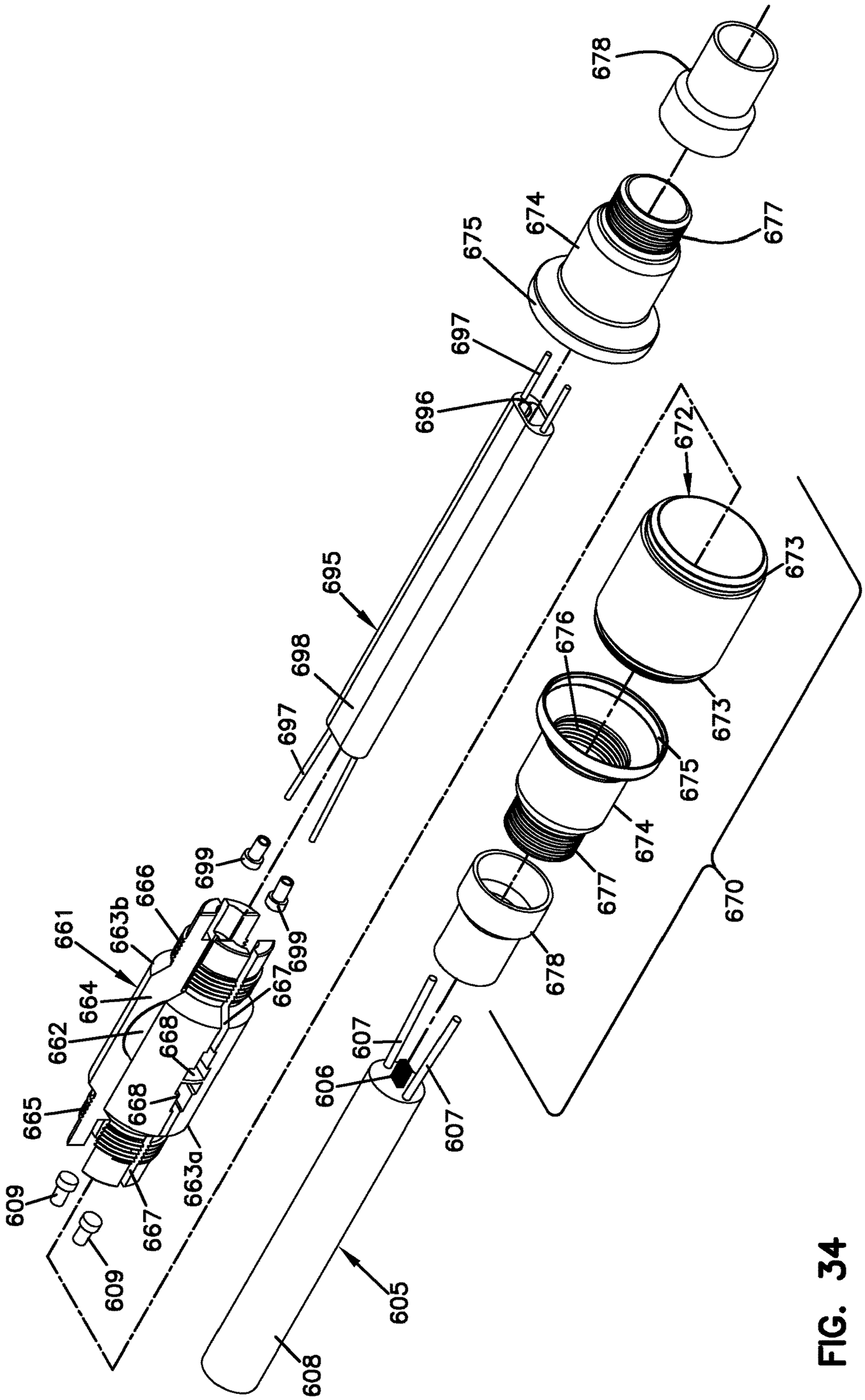

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FIG. 34

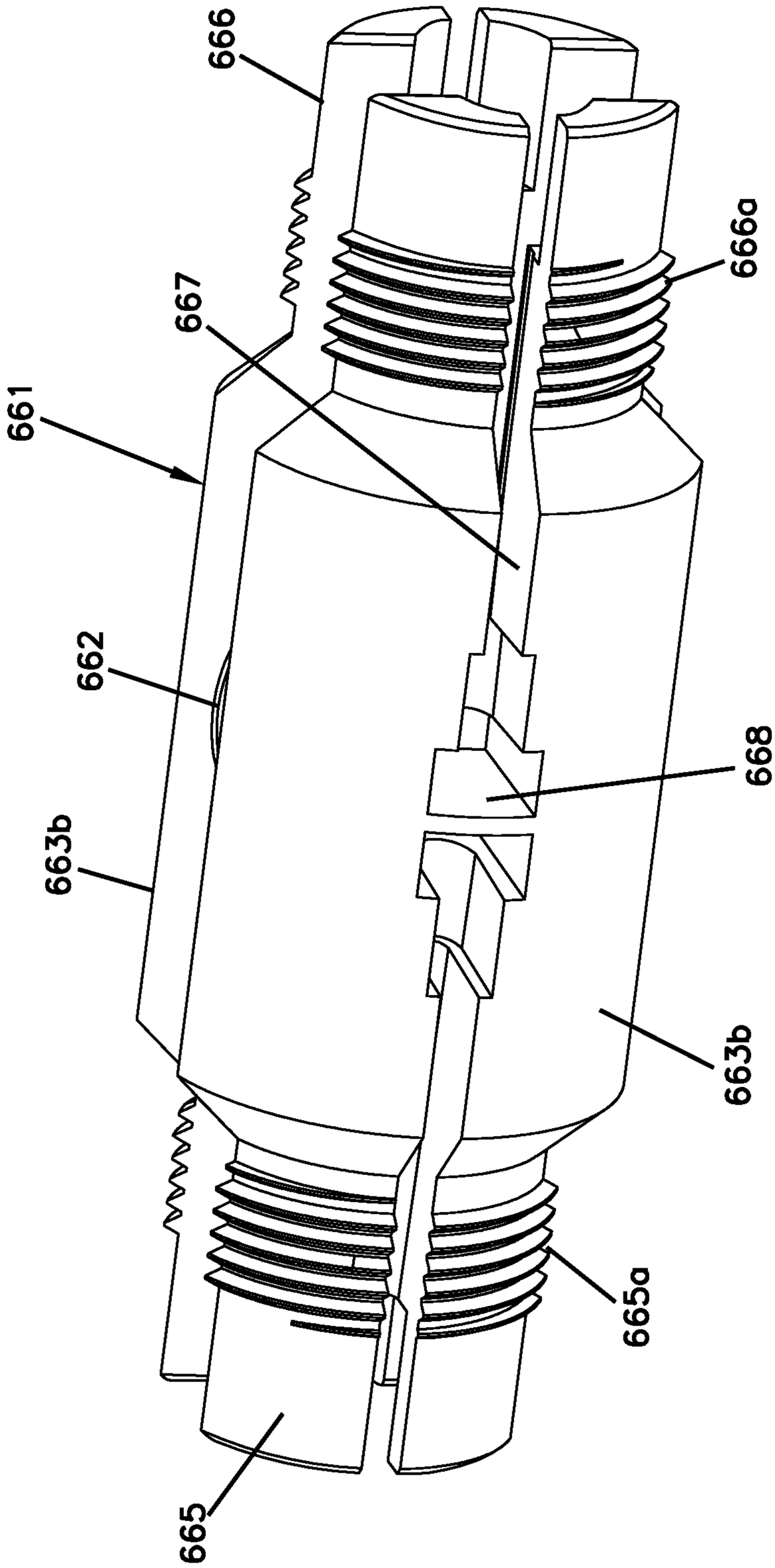

FIG. 35

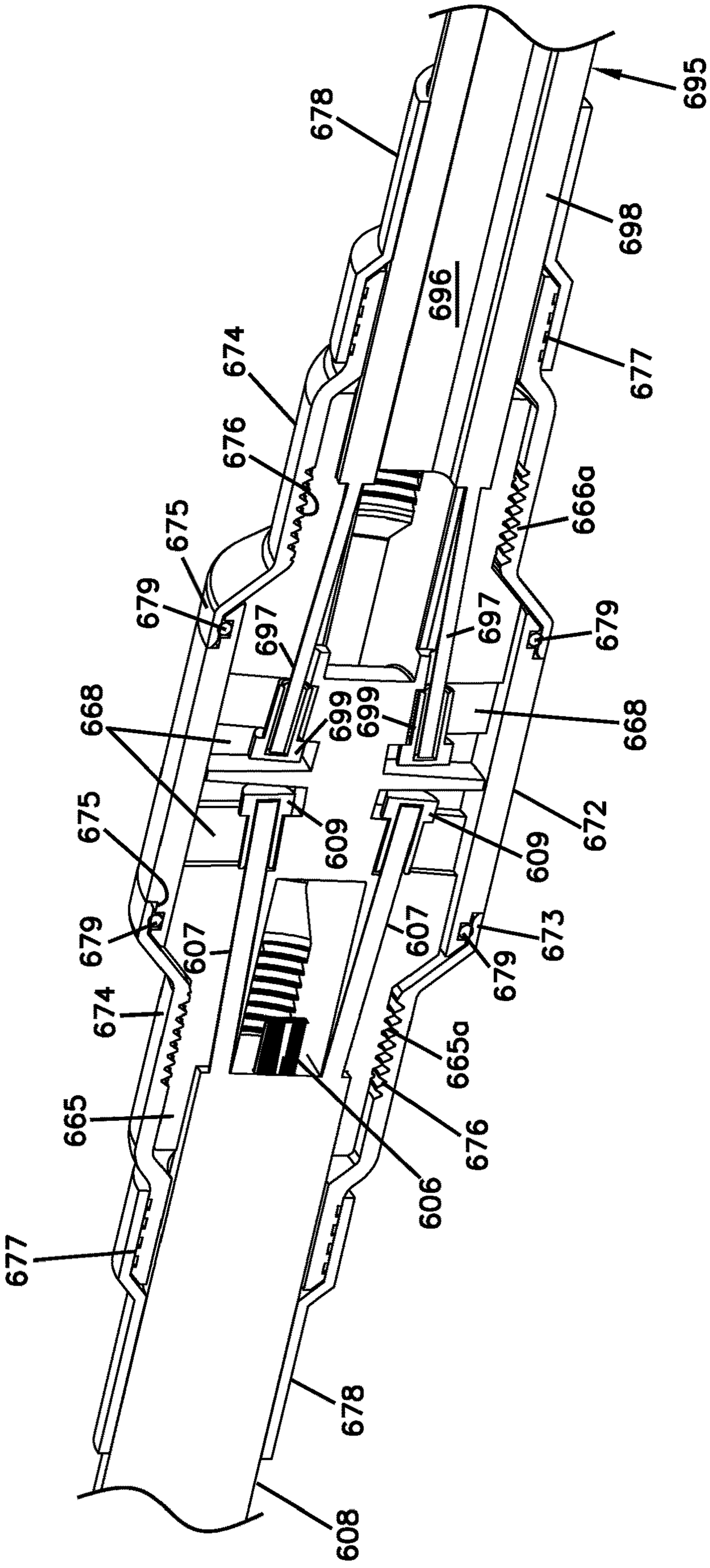
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FIG. 36

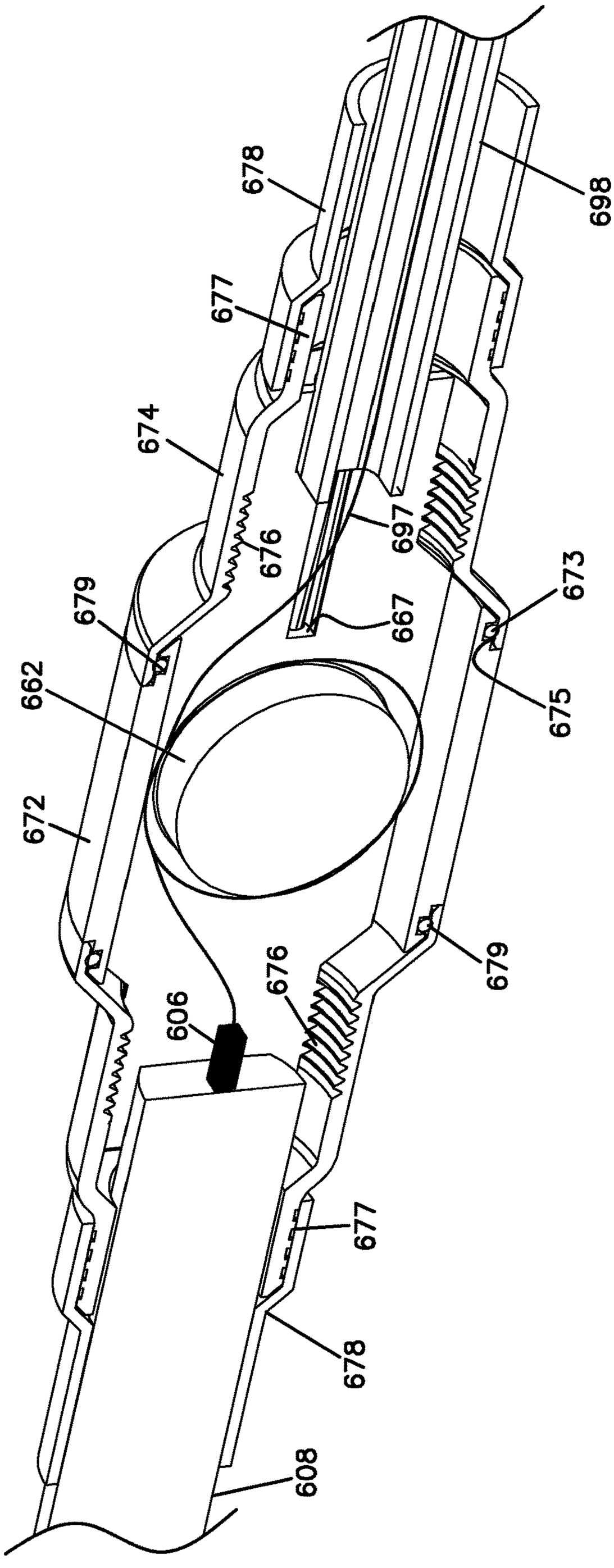
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FIG. 37

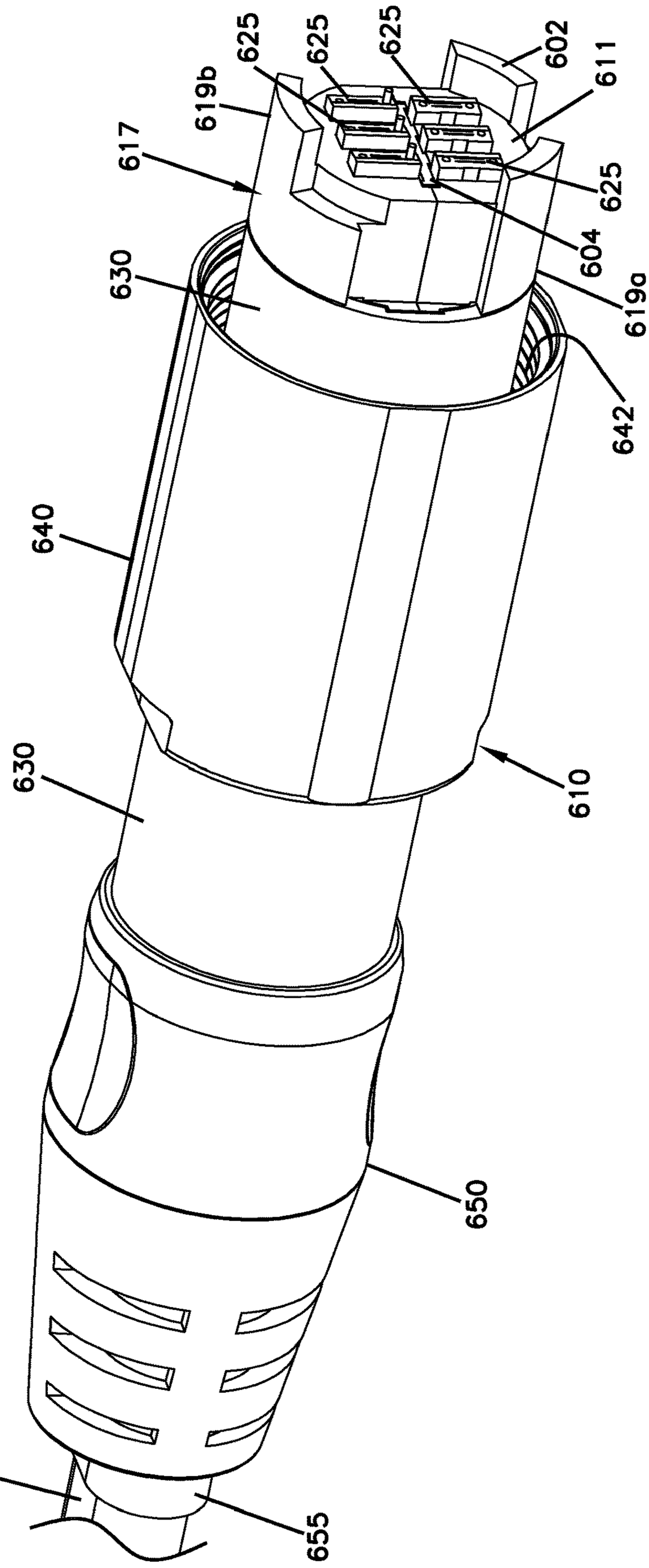
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FIG. 38

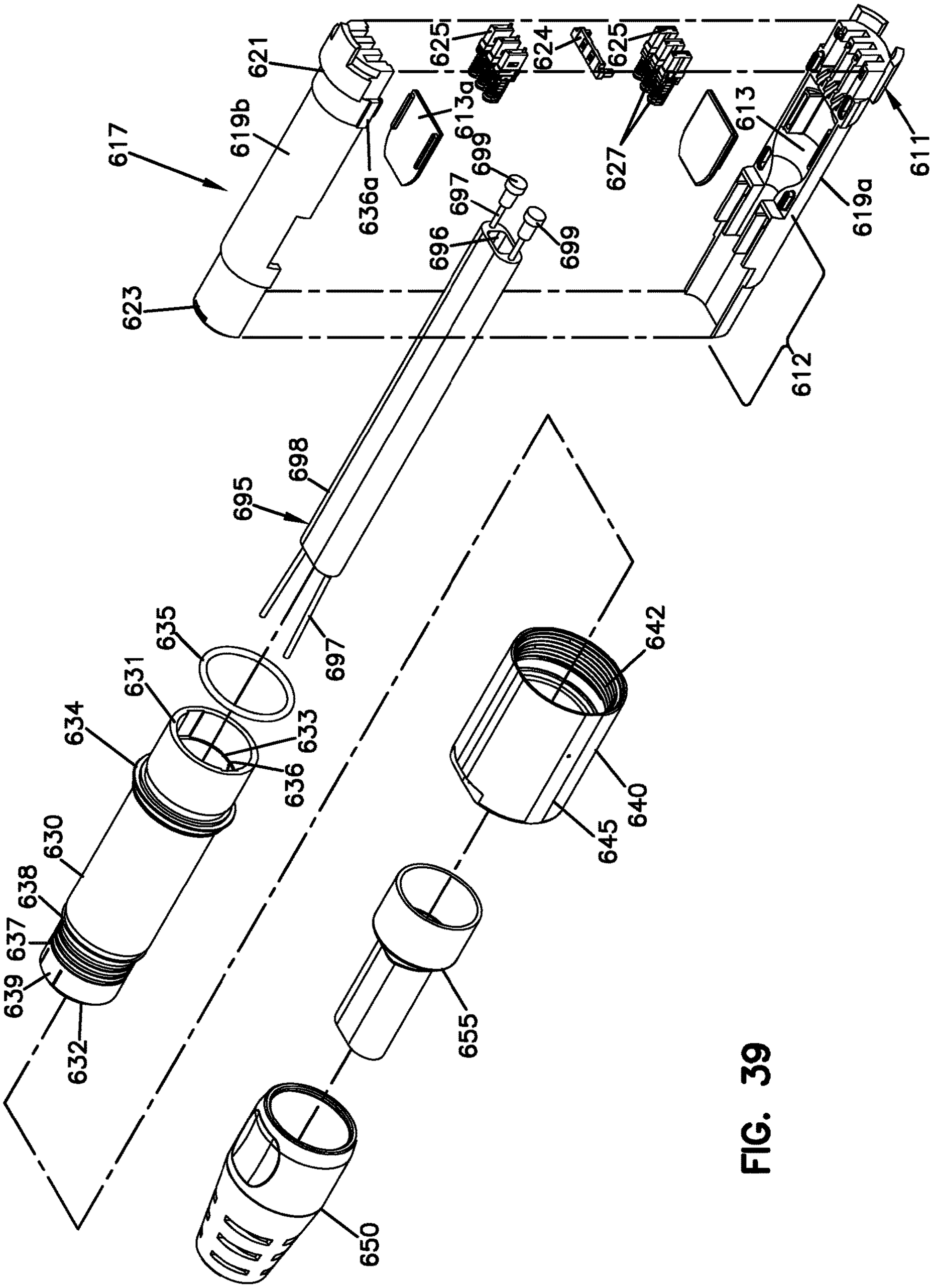
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FIG. 39

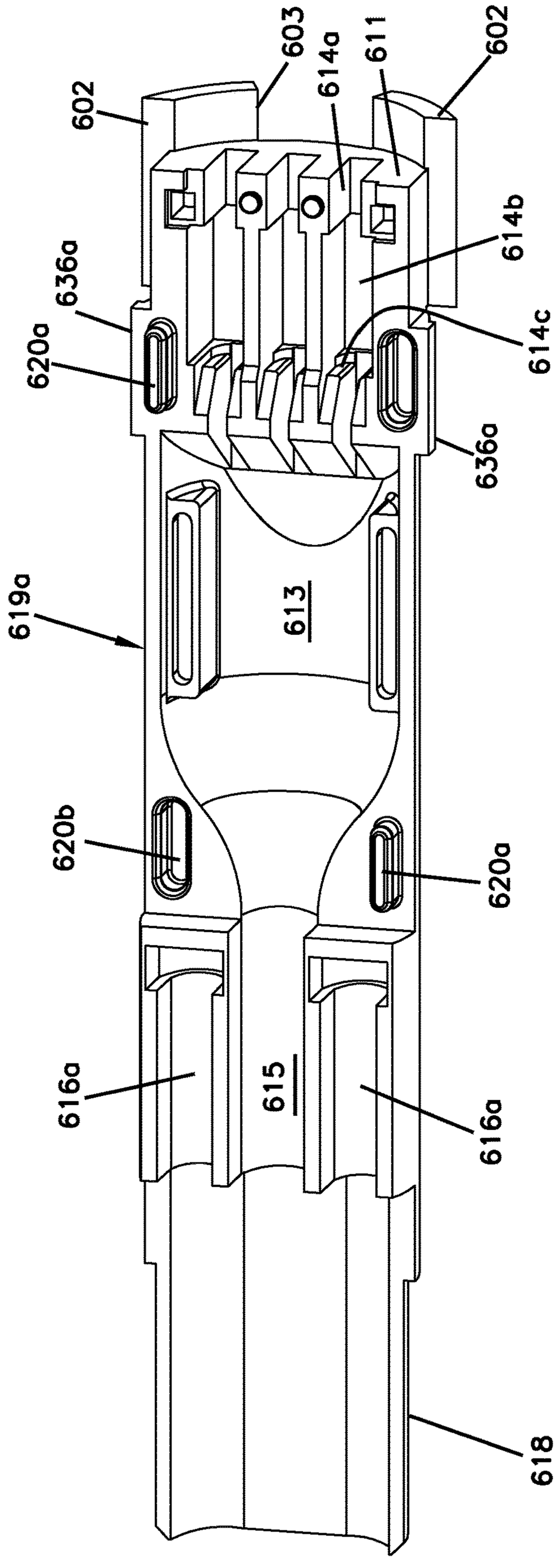
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FIG. 40

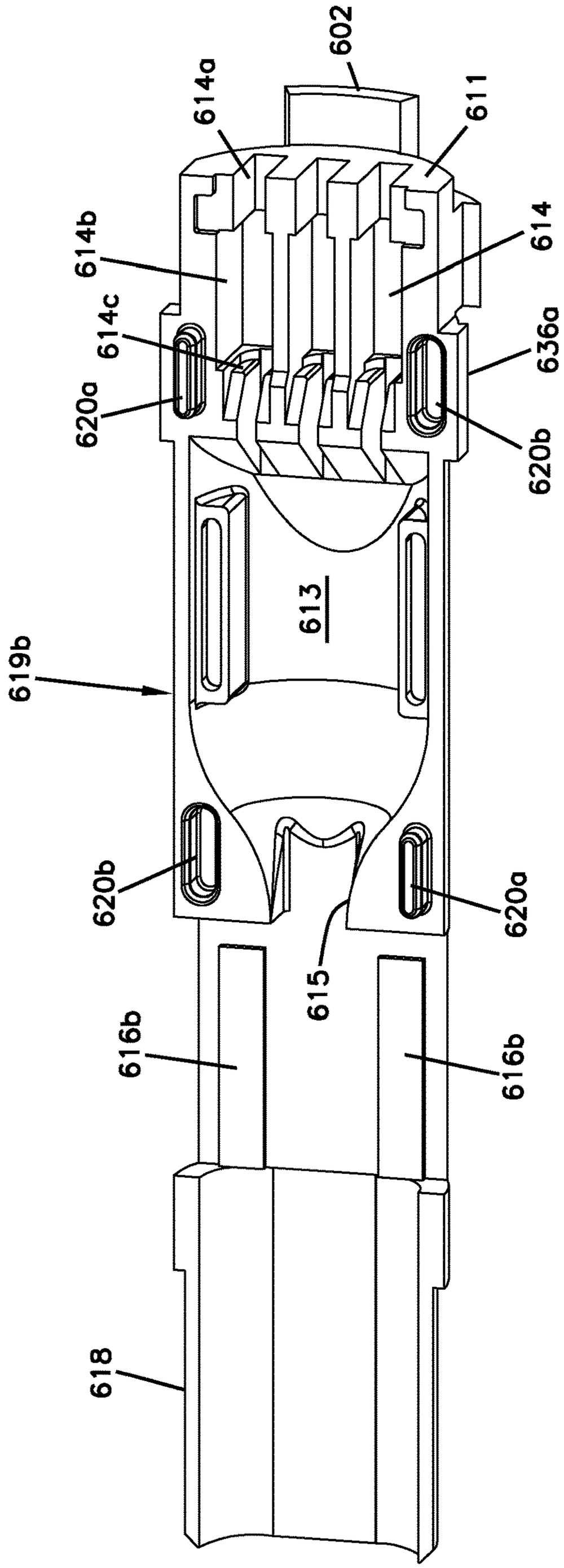
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FIG. 41

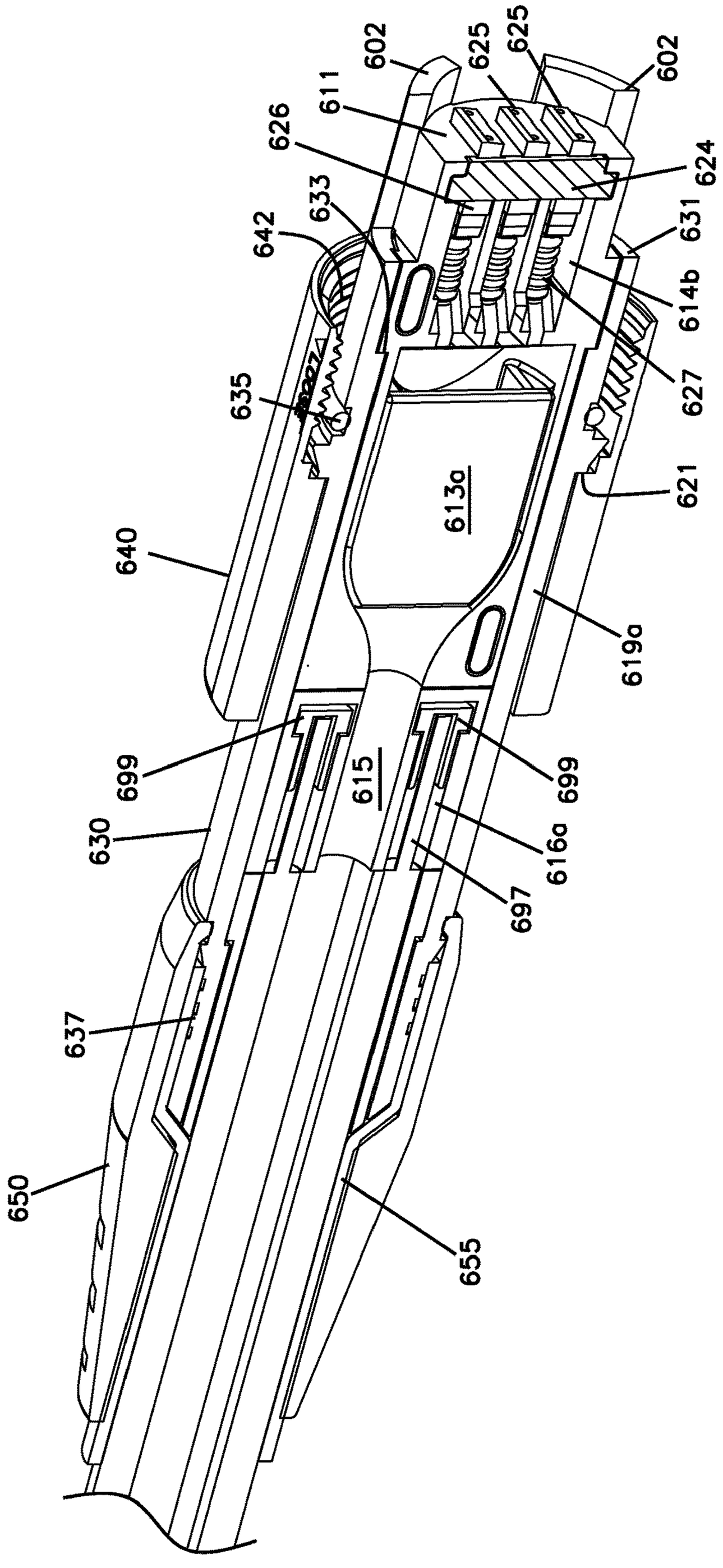
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FIG. 42

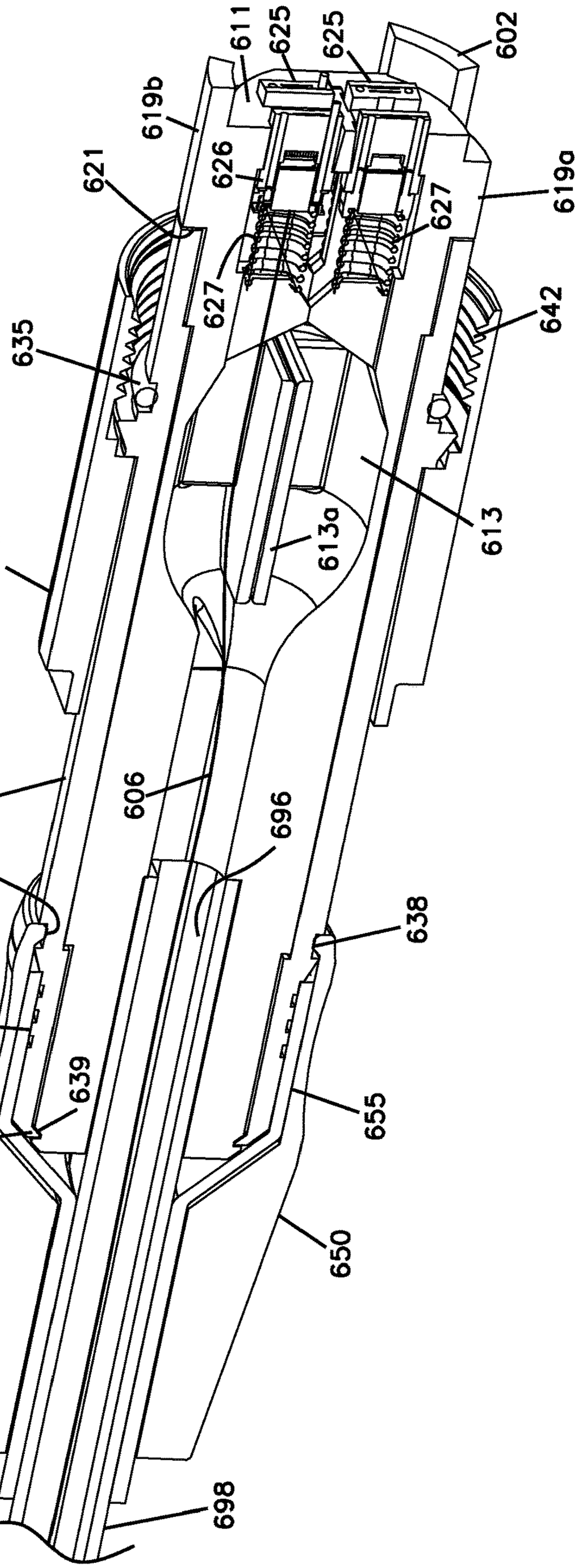
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FIG. 43

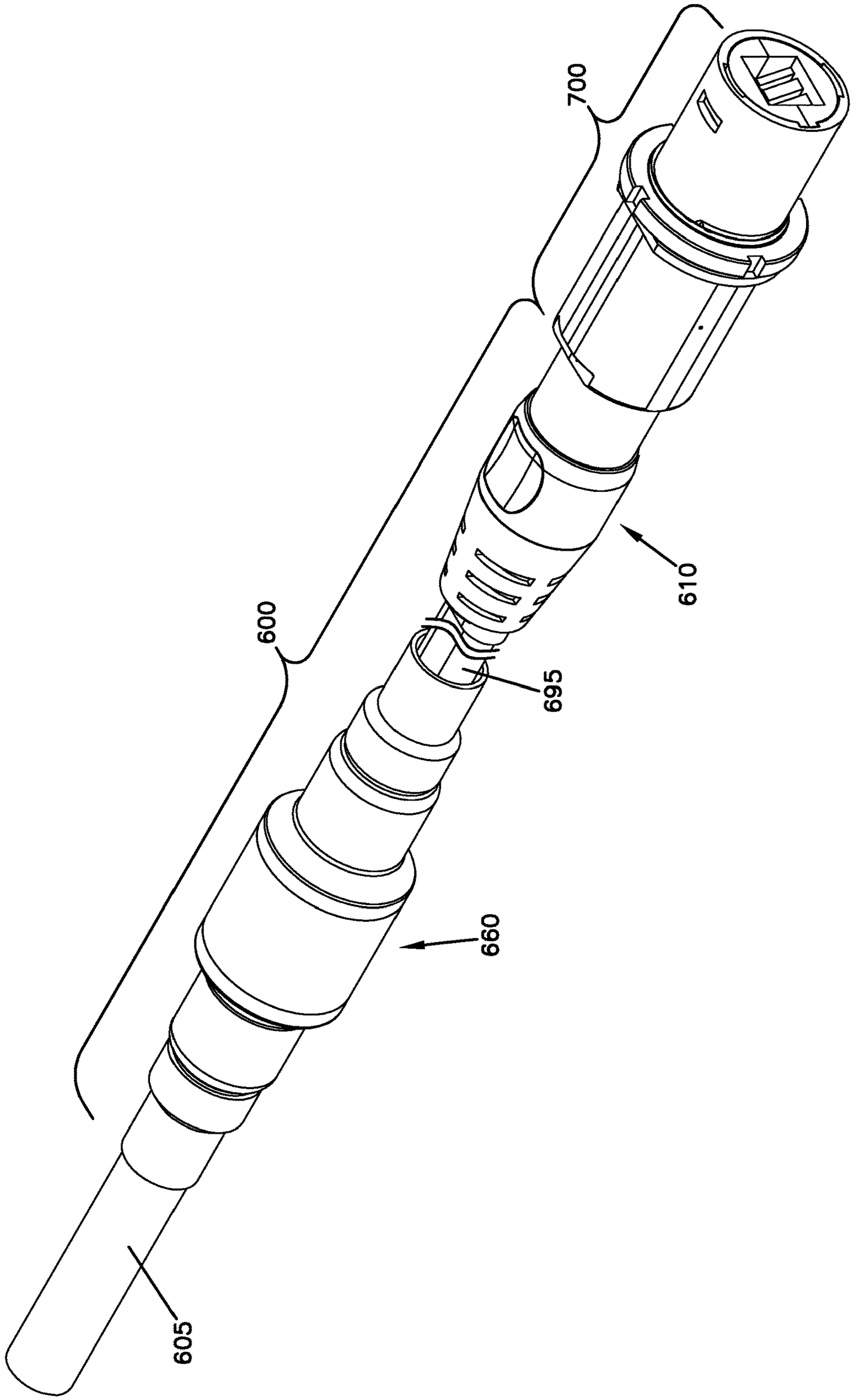
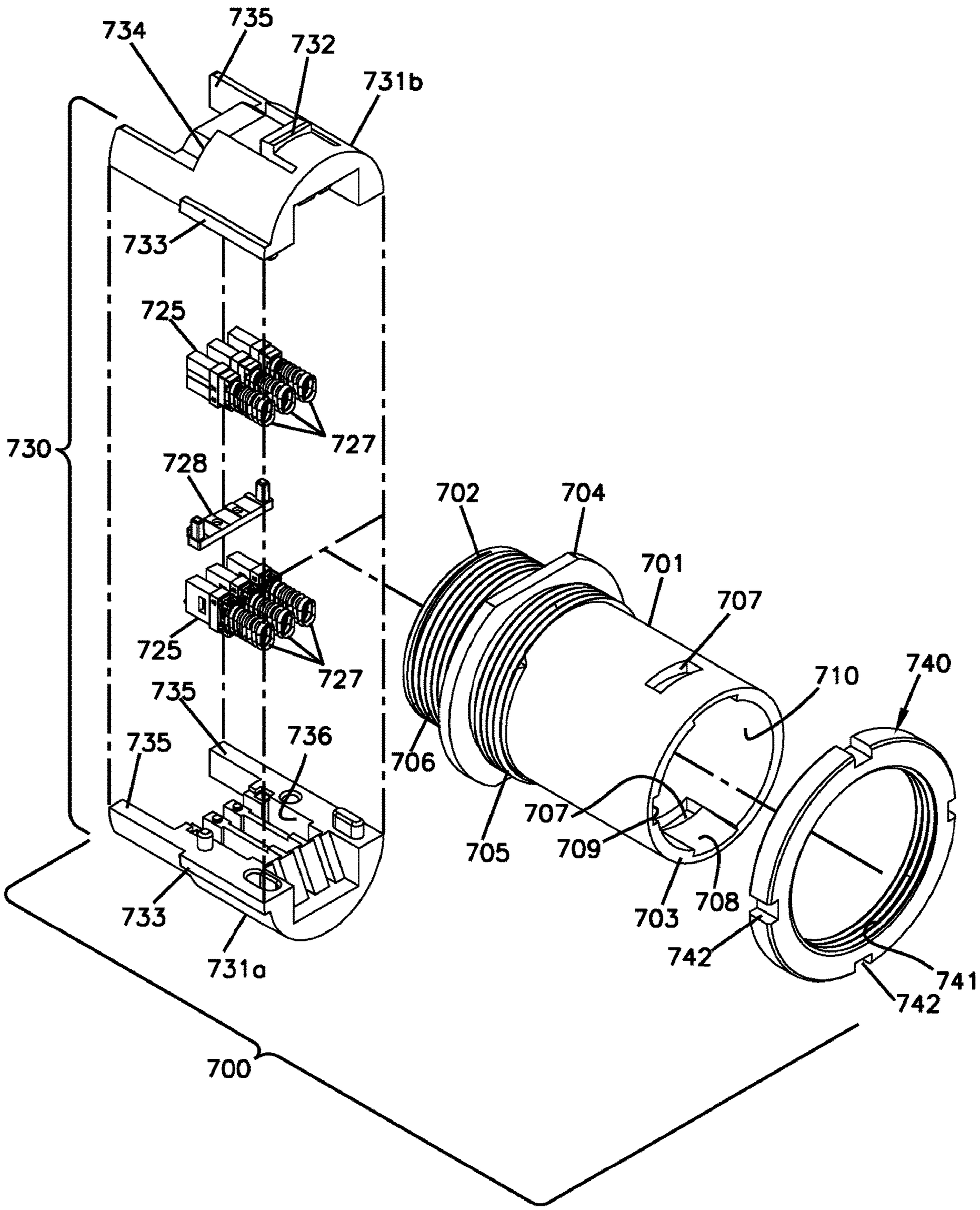


FIG. 44

FIG. 45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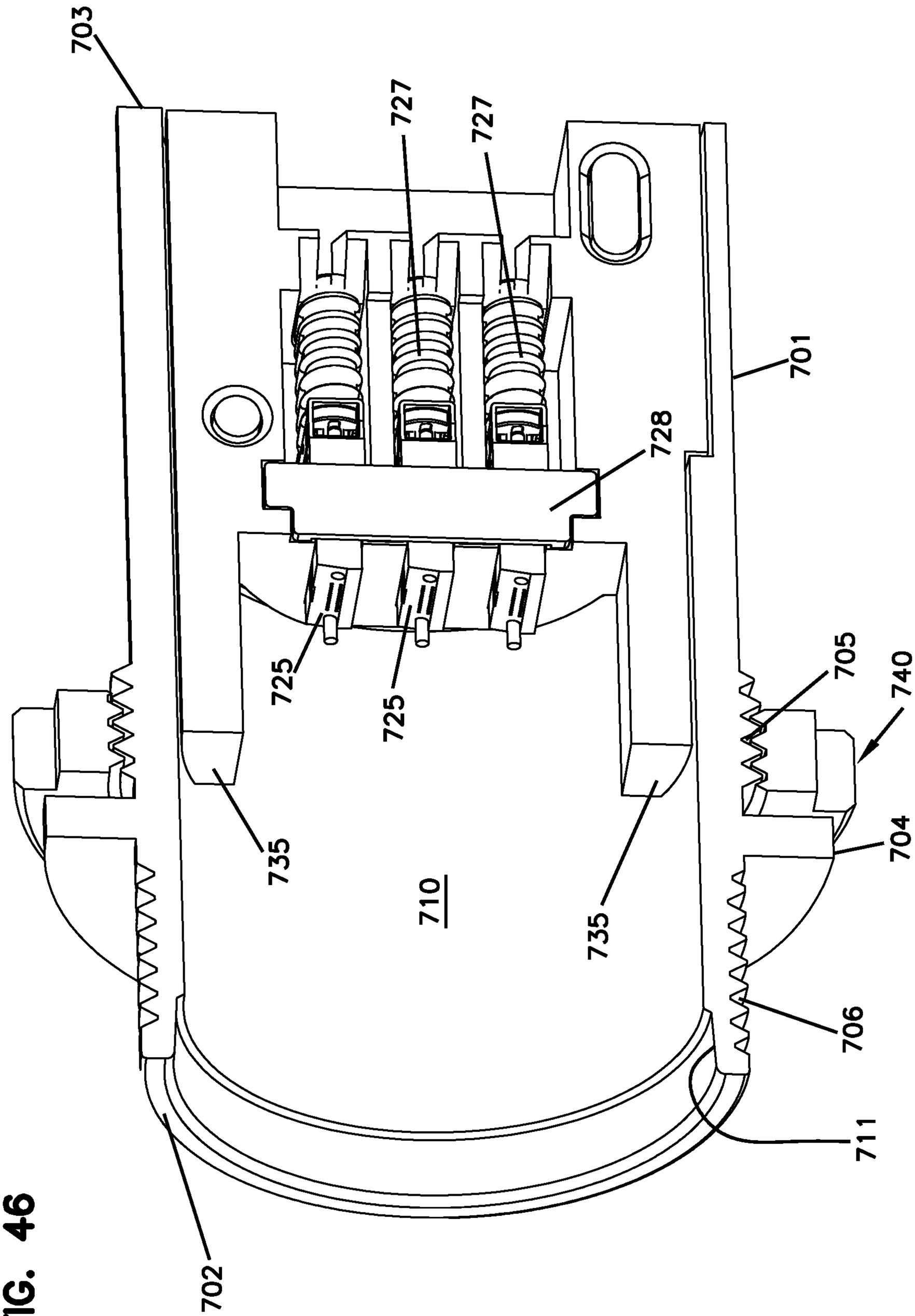

FIG. 46

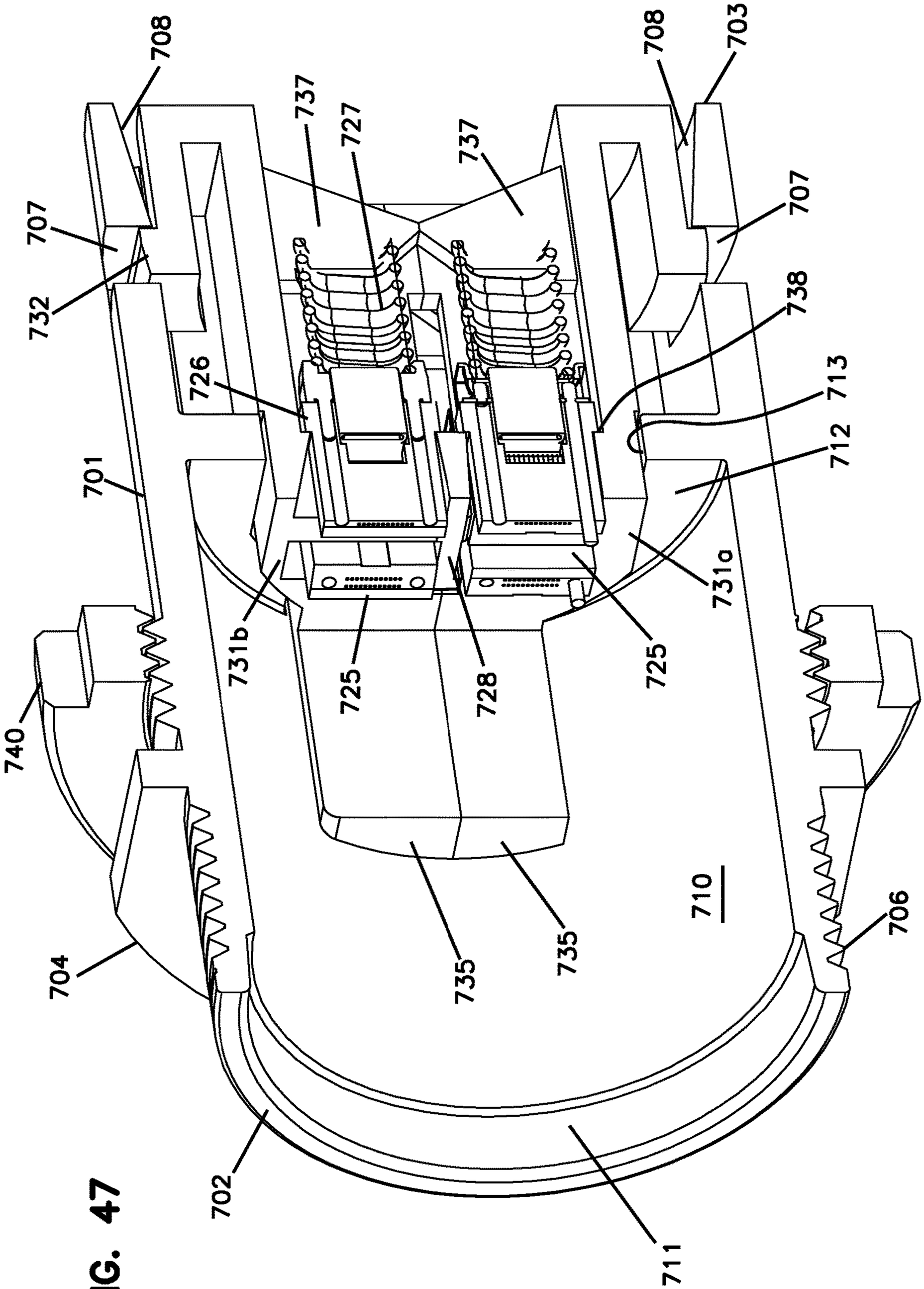
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FIG. 47

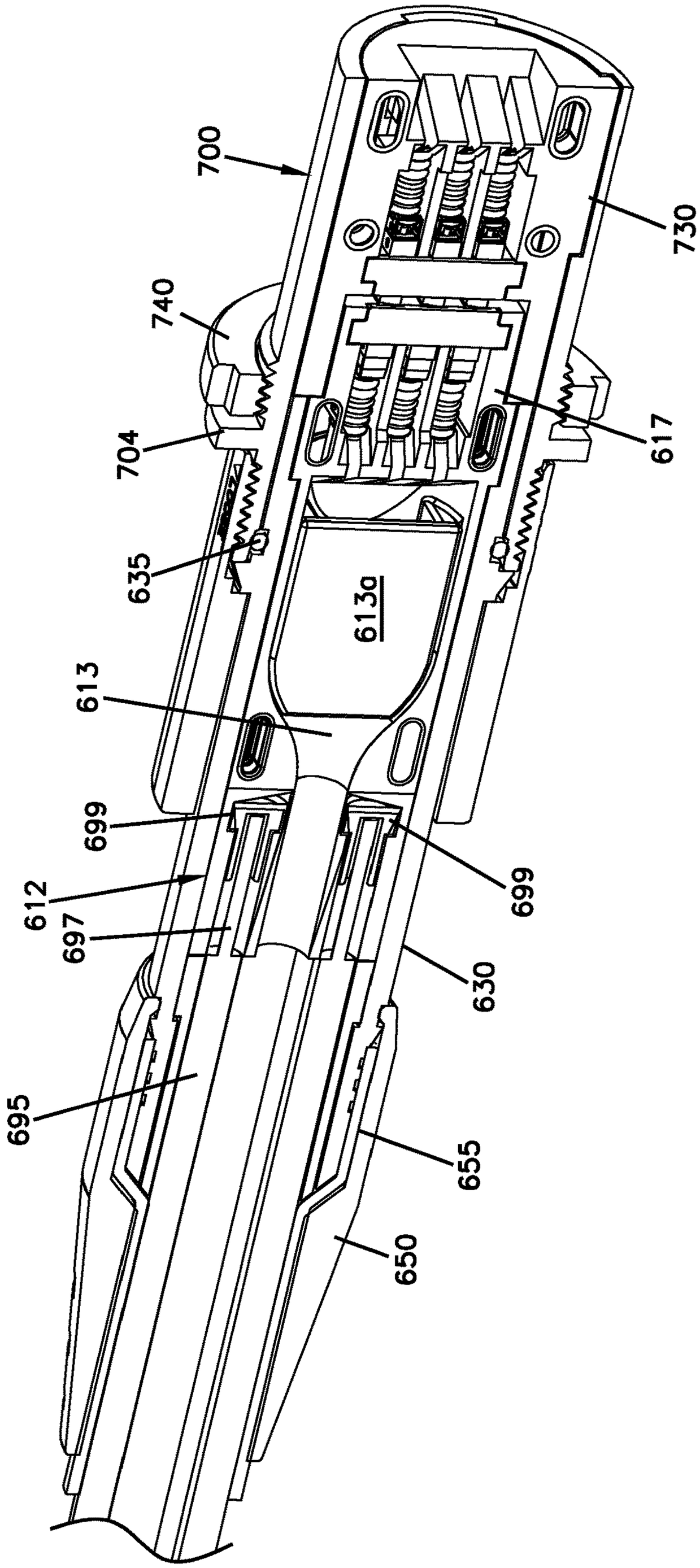

FIG. 48

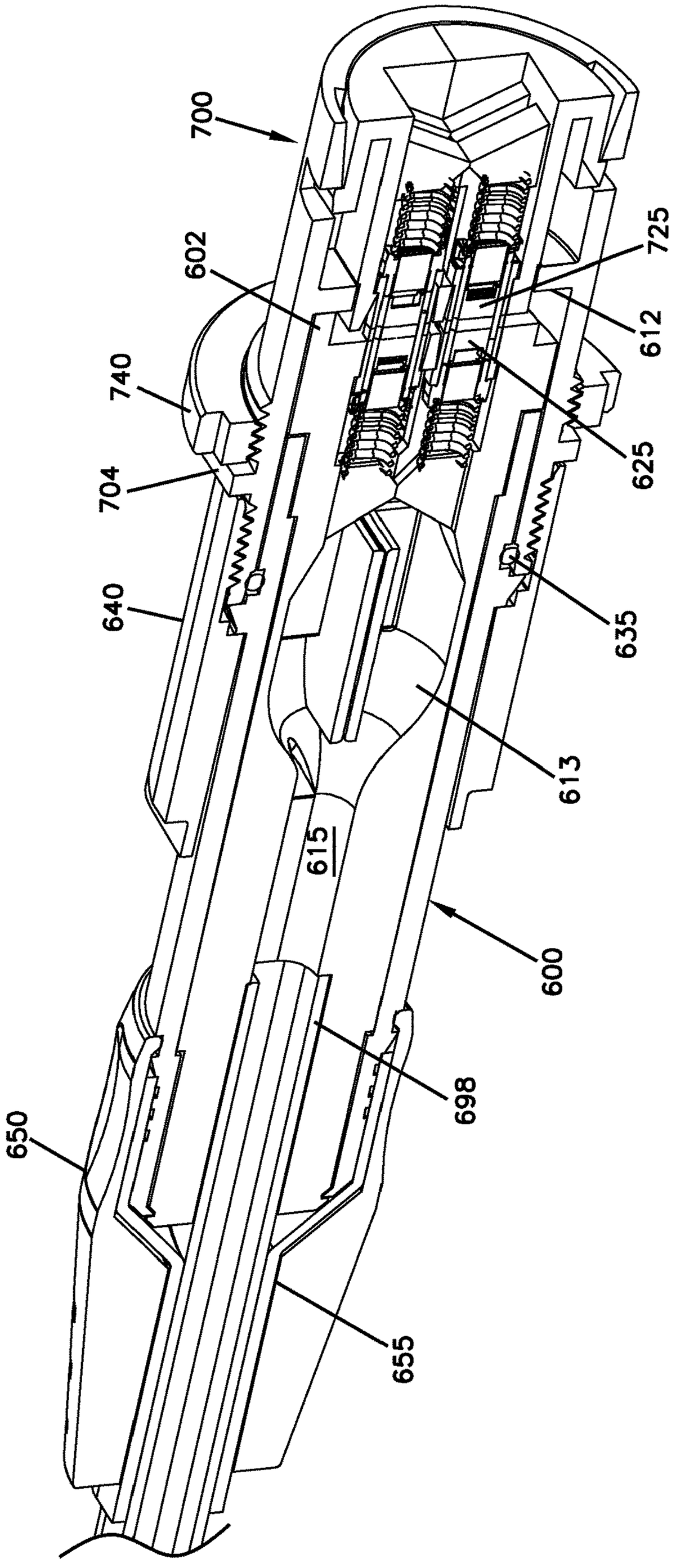

FIG. 49

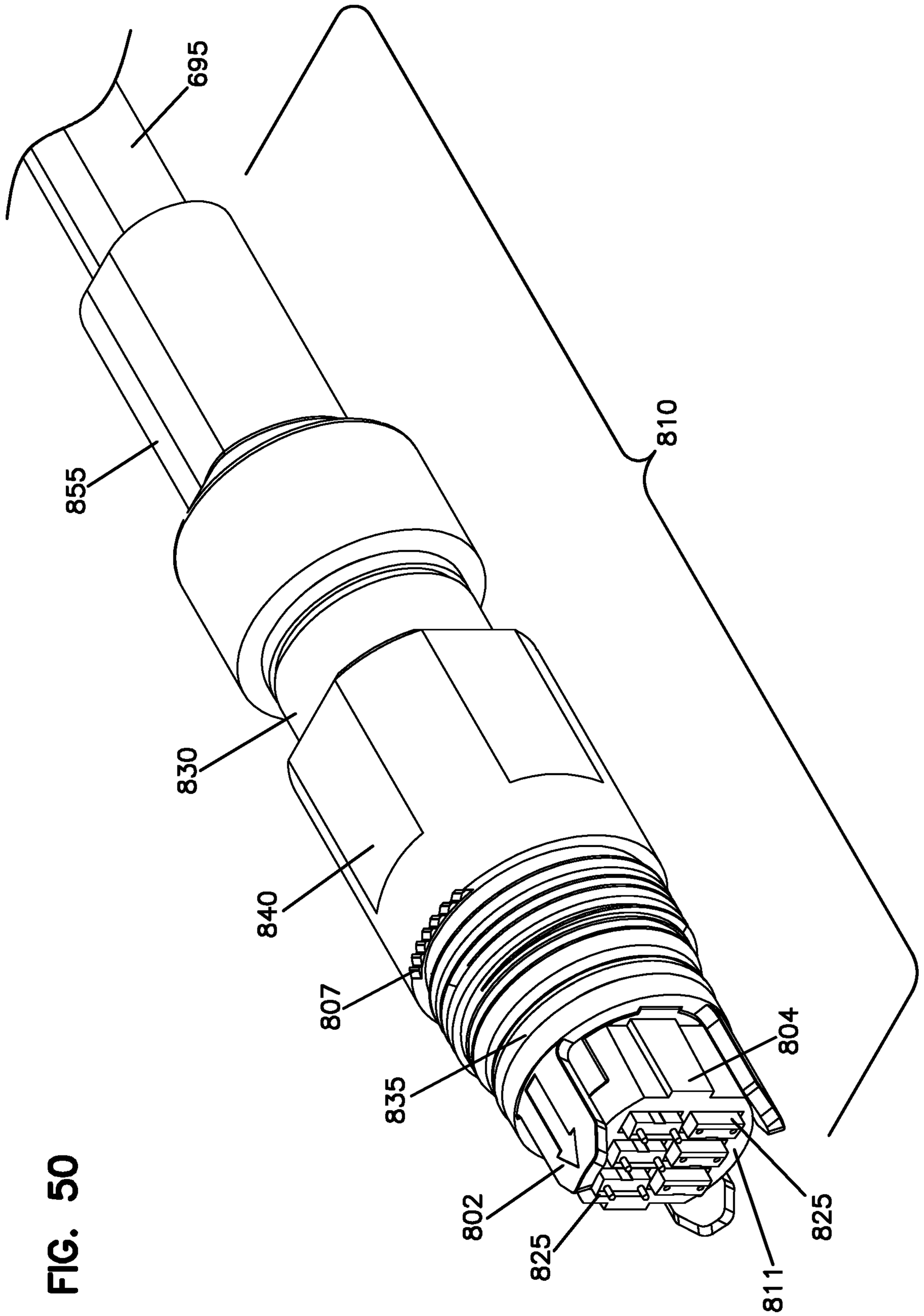

FIG. 50

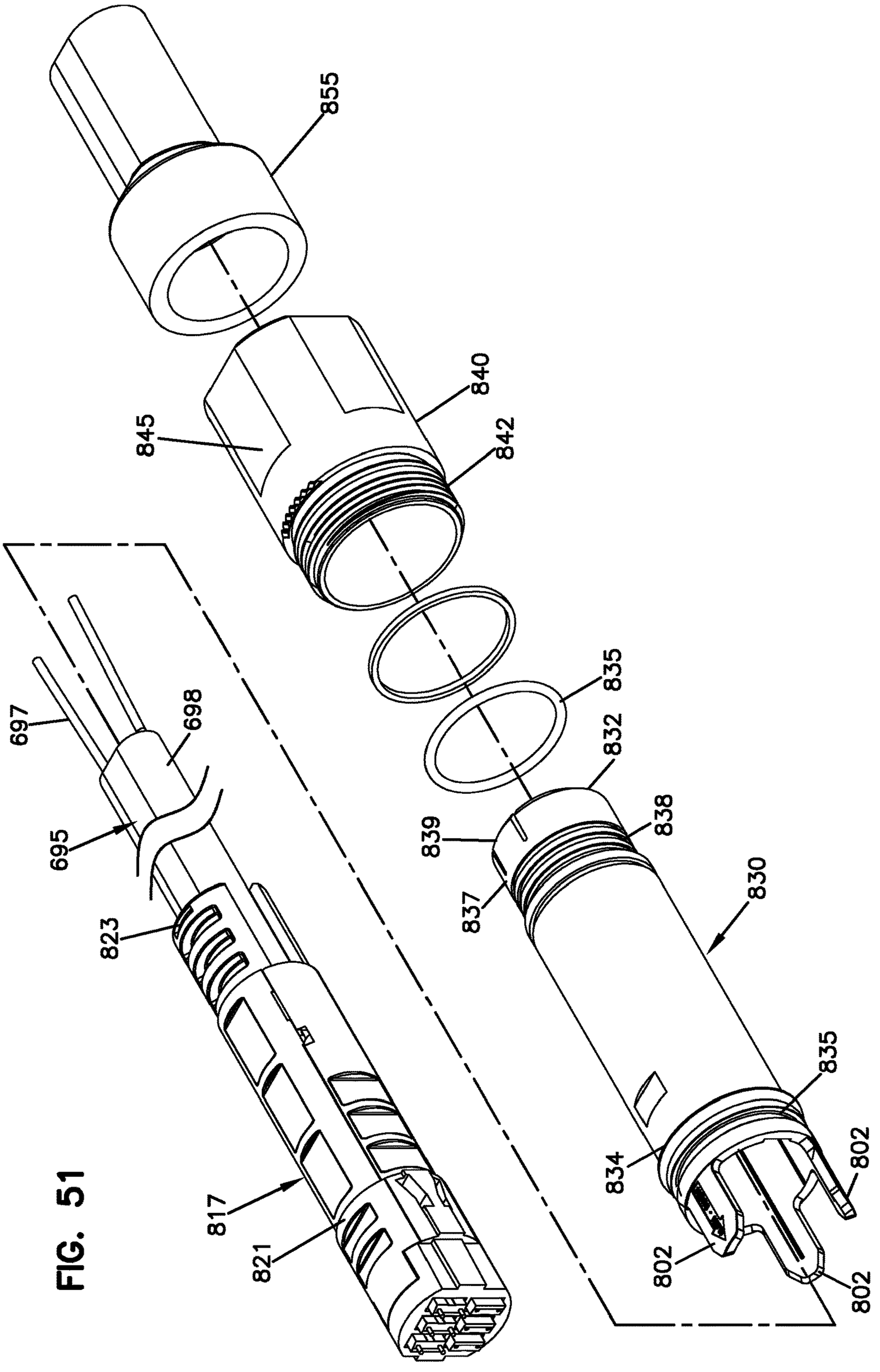
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FIG. 51

FIG. 52

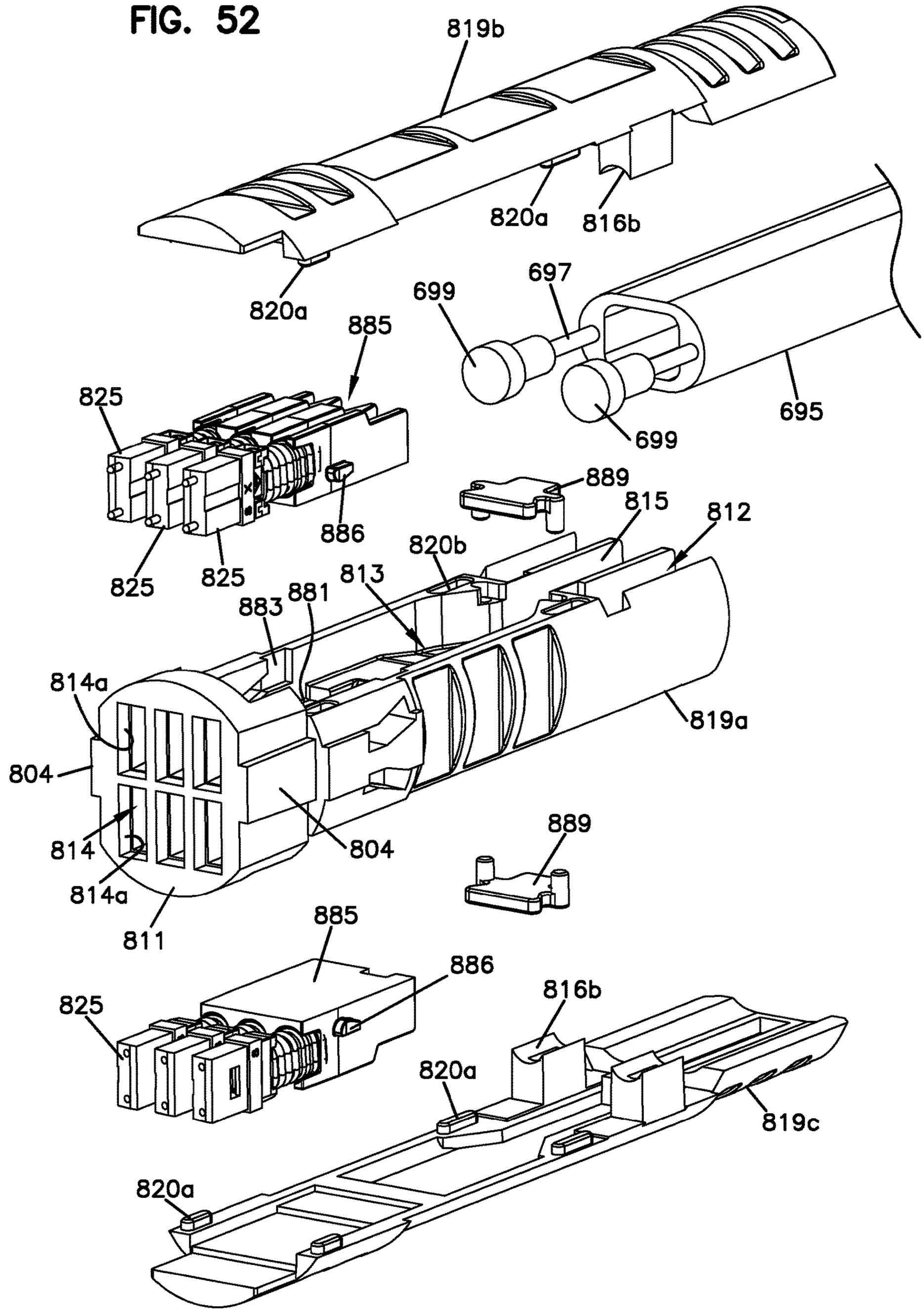
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FIG. 53

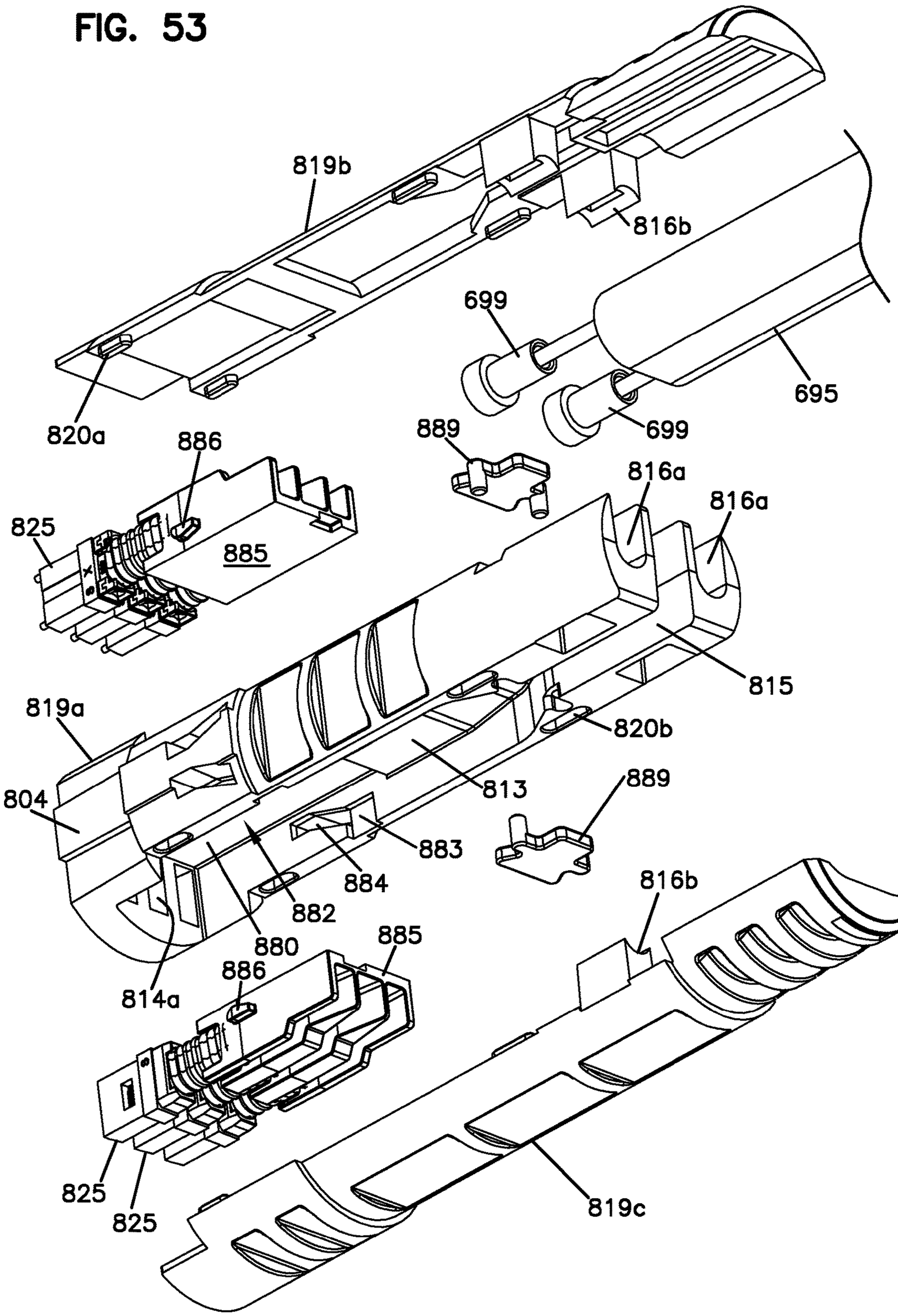
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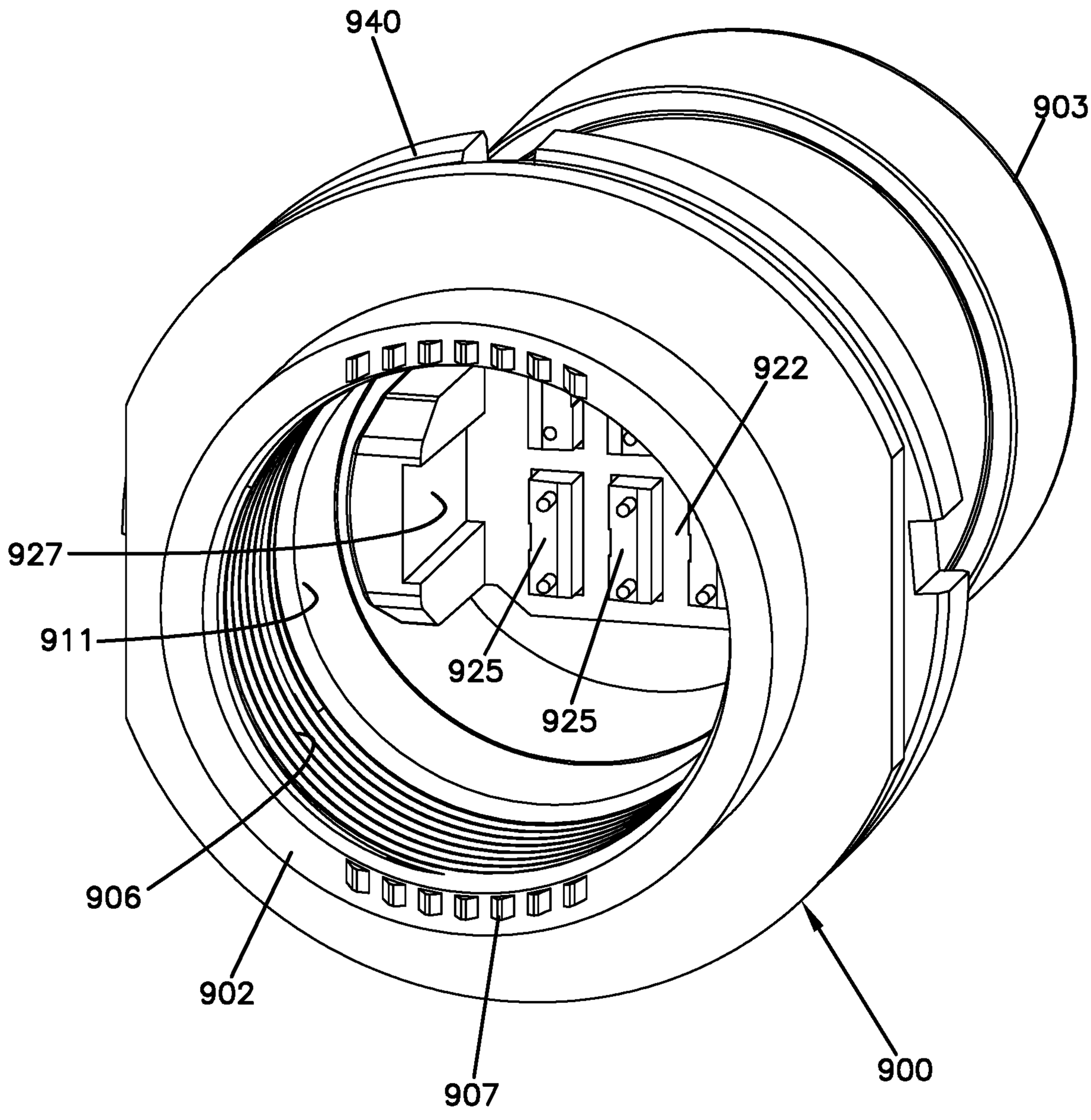
FIG. 54



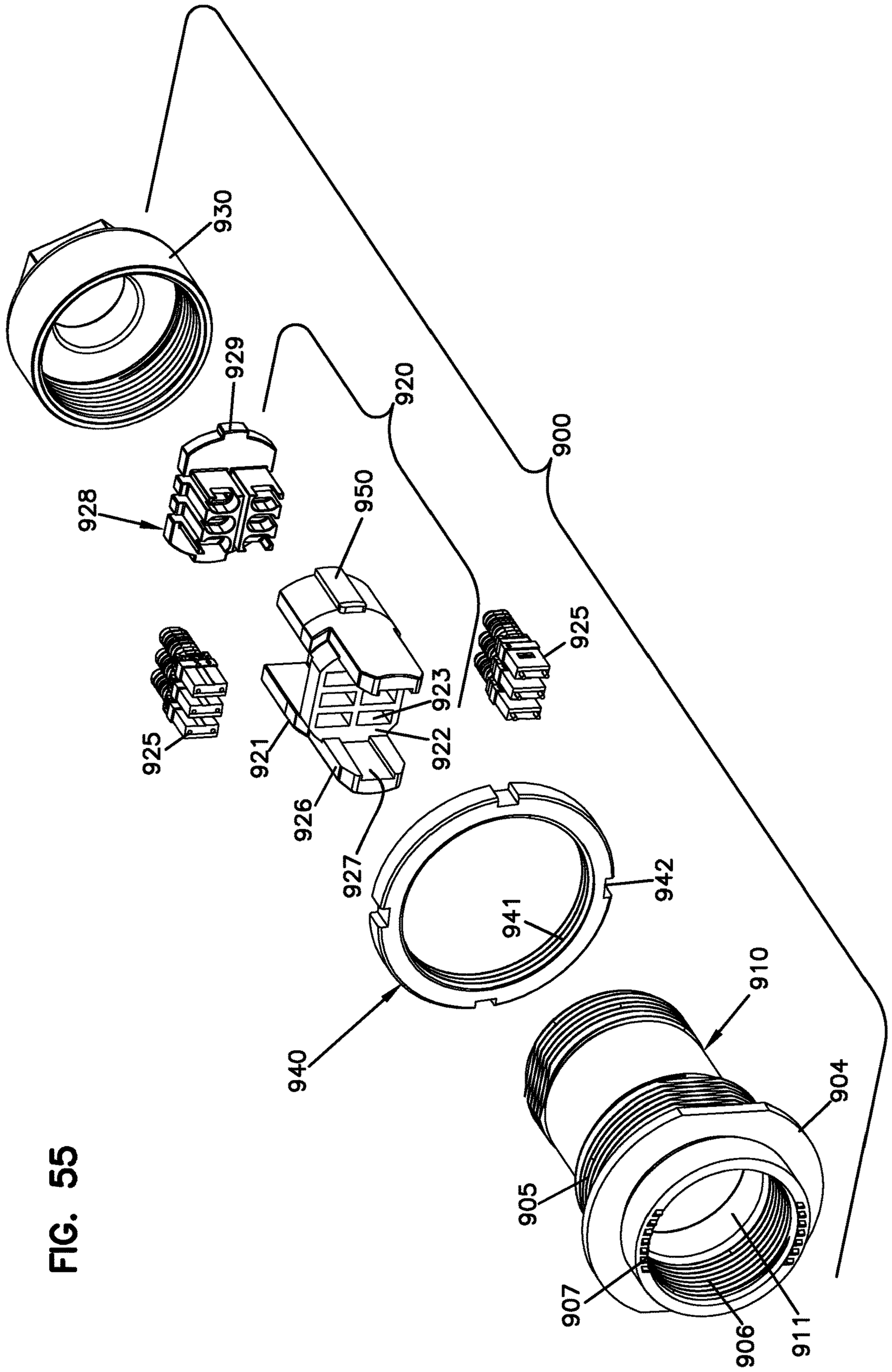

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FIG. 55

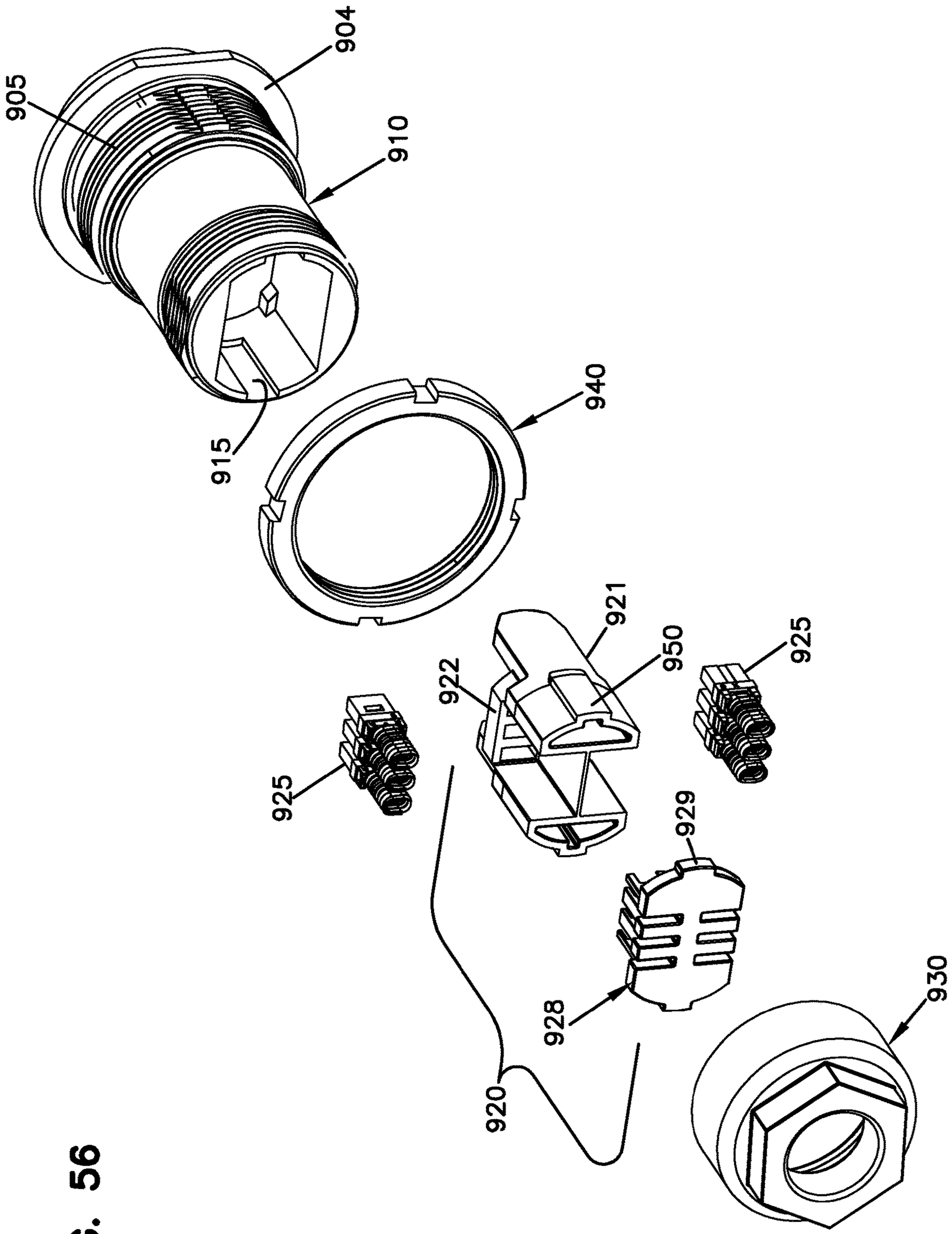

FIG. 56

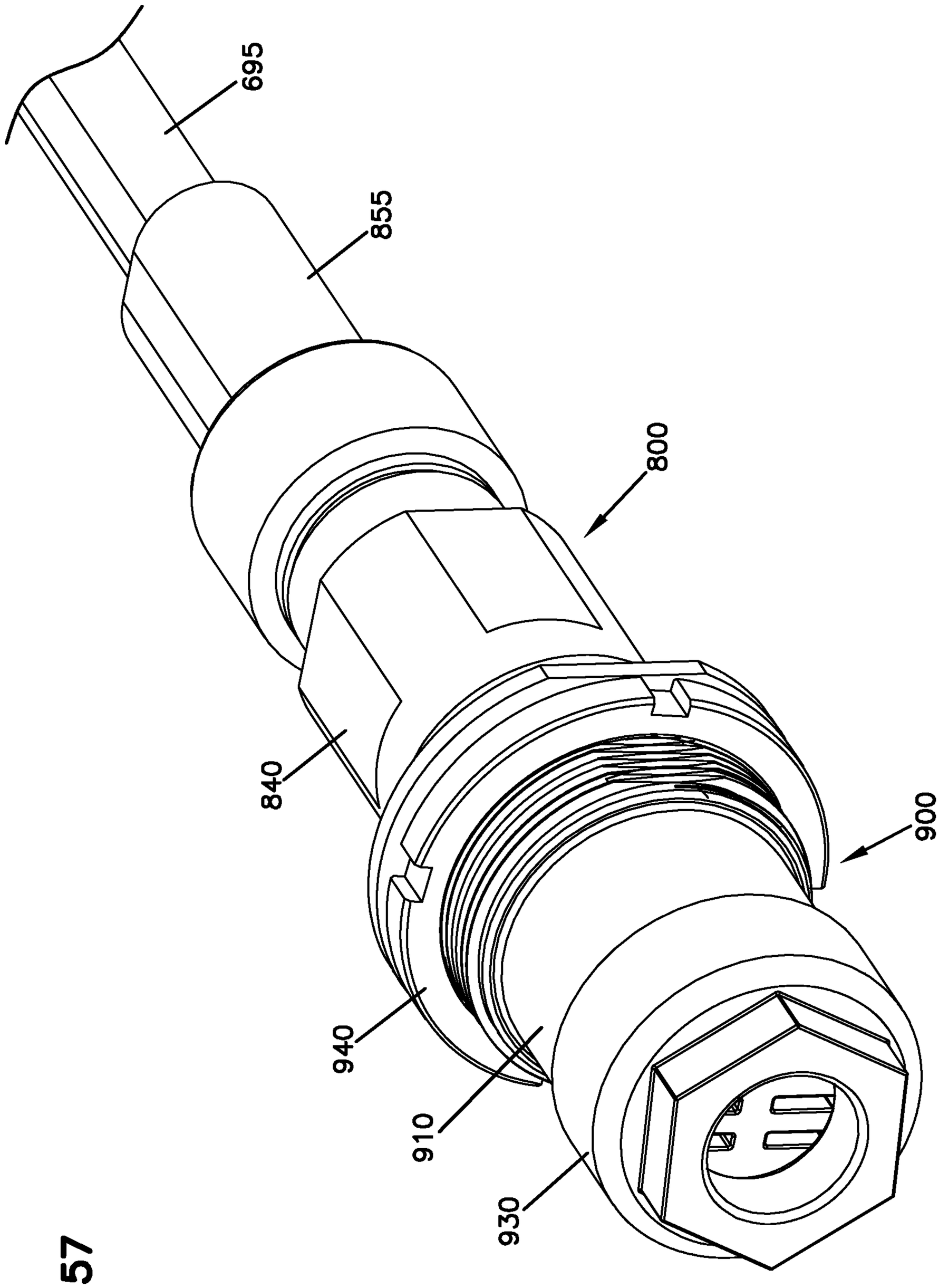

FIG. 57

OPTICAL FIBER CONNECTOR FOR MULTI-FIBER CABLE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 16/207,886, filed Dec. 3, 2018, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,591,680, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 15/376,009, filed Dec. 12, 2016, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,146,015, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 14/790,607, filed Jul. 2, 2015, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,519,114, which application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/020,829, filed Jul. 3, 2014; U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/085,884, filed Dec. 1, 2014; and U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/150,575, filed Apr. 21, 2015, which applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

Optical networks are becoming prevalent in part because service providers want to deliver high bandwidth communication capabilities to customers. Such networks employ optical fiber cables that carry multiple optical fibers. The optical fibers can be transitioned out of the cables at various network nodes and routed to various communications components.

In general, optical fibers are connected to other optical fibers by splicing or by aligning optical connectors that terminate the ends of the optical fibers. Some optical connectors terminate only a single optical fiber each. Other optical connectors (e.g., an MPO connector) can terminate up to about twenty-four optical fibers.

Improvements are desired.

SUMMARY

In accordance with some aspects of the disclosure, a multi-fiber cable assembly includes a multi-fiber cable including a plurality of optical fibers, a strength member, and an outer jacket; a plurality of multi-fiber optical ferrules that each receive optical signals carried by some of the plurality of optical fibers; a fiber take-up arrangement at which excess length of the optical fibers is stored; an anchor section configured to secure the strength member of the multi-fiber cable; a connector housing arrangement including an outwardly extending flange; and a twist-to-lock fastener that mounts around the connector housing arrangement. The anchor section also defines a fiber passage through which the optical fibers extend towards the optical ferrules. The fiber take-up arrangement is structured to enable the optical fibers to be wrapped around the fiber take-up arrangement to manage excess length of the optical fibers. The twist-to-lock fastener has engagement structure that enables the twist-to-lock fastener to couple to a component. The twist-to-lock fastener also has an interior abutment surface that aligns with the outwardly extending flange of the connector housing to secure the connector housing to the component.

In certain implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement is disposed at the connector housing arrangement.

In certain implementations, the anchor section is disposed at the connector housing arrangement.

In certain implementations, a furcation cable extends between the fiber take-up arrangement and the connector housing arrangement. The furcation cable is more flexible than the multi-fiber cable.

In certain examples, the fiber take-up arrangement includes the anchor section. In examples, the anchor section includes a cavity at which an anchor boot attached to the strength member of the multi-fiber cable is inserted. In examples, the anchor section is a first anchor section. The fiber take-up arrangement also includes a second anchor section configured to receive a strength member of the furcation cable. In an example, the connector housing arrangement includes a third anchor section configured to receive the strength member of the furcation cable.

In certain examples, the fiber take-up arrangement includes a mandrel arrangement configured to hold the excess length of the optical fibers and a sealing arrangement providing an environmentally seal between the multi-fiber cable and the furcation cable. In examples, the mandrel arrangement includes a first anchor body separated from a second anchor body by a drum. The anchor bodies define cavities to receive strength members of the multi-fiber cable and the furcation cable. In examples, the sealing arrangement includes a closure member configured to surround the mandrel arrangement, first and second end members that attach to opposite ends of the closure member, and heat recoverable sleeves that attach to the first and second end members.

In certain examples, the connector housing arrangement holds the multi-fiber optical ferrules. In examples, the connector housing arrangement includes a front housing and a coupling sleeve. The front housing defines a connection end face at which the multi-fiber optical ferrules are accessible. The coupling sleeve is configured to extend around the front housing over a majority of the length of the front housing.

In examples, the front housing defines an anchor end at which a strength member of the furcation cable can be retained. In an example, the front housing includes a transition region disposed between the connection end face and the anchor end.

In examples, the front housing includes a first housing section and a second housing section that cooperate to hold the multi-fiber optical ferrules therebetween. The coupling sleeve retains the first and second housing sections together.

In examples, the coupling sleeve defines the outwardly extending flange. In an example, the coupling sleeve carries an external gasket.

In certain examples, the front housing includes a first housing section, a second housing section, and a third housing section. The connection end face is defined by the first housing section.

In examples, the first housing section defines a retention arrangement that temporarily holds the optical ferrules at the first housing section until the second and third housing sections are coupled to the first housing section.

In certain implementations, flanges extend forwardly of the multi-fiber optical ferrules to form an interrupted wall.

In certain implementations, an optical adapter connected to the connector housing arrangement. In certain examples, the optical adapter carries a plurality of second multi-fiber ferrules terminating second optical fibers. The second multi-fiber ferrules carried by the optical adapter align with the plurality of multi-fiber optical ferrules so that the optical fibers of the multi-fiber cable are optically coupled to the second optical fibers. In examples, the optical adapter includes a first housing and a second housing that sandwich a ferrule plug arrangement therebetween.

A variety of additional inventive aspects will be set forth in the description that follows. The inventive aspects can relate to individual features and to combinations of features. It is to be understood that both the forgoing general descrip-

tion and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the broad inventive concepts upon which the embodiments disclosed herein are based.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the description, illustrate several aspects of the present disclosure. A brief description of the drawings is as follows:

FIG. **1** is a front perspective view of an example multi-fiber cable terminated by an optical connector configured in accordance with the principles of the present disclosure;

FIG. **2** is a front perspective view of the cable and components of the optical connector of FIG. **1** axially exploded from each other;

FIG. **3** in an enlarged view of a portion of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **4** is a bottom perspective view of a portion of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **5** is an axial cross-sectional view of the cable and optical connector of FIG. **1** taken along the **5-5** line of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **6** is an axial cross-sectional view of the cable and optical connector of FIG. **1** taken along the **6-6** line of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **7** is a front perspective view of another example multi-fiber cable terminated by an optical connector configured in accordance with the principles of the present disclosure;

FIG. **8** a front perspective view of the cable and components of the optical connector of FIG. **7** axially exploded from each other;

FIG. **9** a rear perspective view of FIG. **8**;

FIG. **10** is an axial cross-sectional view of the cable and optical connector of FIG. **7** taken along the **10-10** line of FIG. **7**;

FIG. **11** is an axial cross-sectional view of the cable and optical connector of FIG. **7** taken along the **11-11** line of FIG. **7**;

FIG. **12** is a front perspective view of another example multi-fiber cable terminated by an optical connector configured in accordance with the principles of the present disclosure;

FIG. **13** is a rear perspective view of the cable and optical connector of FIG. **12** with a twist-to-lock fastener retracted from an adapter arrangement to reveal a coupling sleeve;

FIG. **14** shows the cable and optical connector of FIG. **13** with the coupling sleeve removed;

FIG. **15** is a front perspective view of an axial cross-section of the cable and optical connector of FIG. **13**; and

FIG. **16** is a rear perspective view of the axial cross-section of the cable and optical connector of FIG. **13**;

FIG. **17** is a front perspective view of another example multi-fiber cable terminated by an optical connector configured in accordance with the principles of the present disclosure;

FIG. **18** is a front perspective view of the cable and components of the optical connector of FIG. **17** axially exploded from each other;

FIG. **18**A is a rear perspective view of an alternative cable and corresponding components suitable for use with the optical connector of FIG. **17**;

FIGS. **19** and **20** are perspective view of some of the components of the optical connector of FIG. **17** exploded from other components;

FIG. **21** is a plan view of a longitudinal cross-section of the assembled optical connector of FIG. **17**;

FIG. **22** is a side elevational view of another longitudinal cross-section of the assembled optical connector of FIG. **17**;

FIG. **23** is a perspective view of the optical connector of FIG. **17** aligned with an example connector dust cap;

FIG. **24** is a perspective view of the connector dust cap of FIG. **23**;

FIG. **25** is a perspective view of the optical connector of FIG. **17** aligned with an example adapter;

FIG. **26** is a top plan view of a longitudinal cross-section of the adapter of FIG. **25**;

FIG. **27** is a rear perspective view of the adapter of FIG. **25** with a ferrule plug and ferrule arrangement exploded rearwardly from a remainder of the adapter;

FIG. **28** is a transverse cross-sectional view of the adapter of FIG. **25** where connection end faces of the ferrule arrangement are visible;

FIG. **29** is a perspective view of the ferrule plug of FIG. **27**;

FIG. **30** is a side elevational view of a longitudinal cross-section of the optical connector and adapter of FIG. **25** assembled together;

FIG. **31** is a perspective view of the adapter of FIG. **25** aligned with an adapter dust plug;

FIG. **32** is an exploded view of the adapter dust plug;

FIG. **33** is a front perspective view of another example multi-fiber cable terminated by an optical connector arrangement configured in accordance with the principles of the present disclosure, the optical connector arrangement including a connector housing arrangement and a fiber take-up arrangement;

FIG. **34** is an exploded view of the fiber take-up arrangement of FIG. **33**;

FIG. **35** is a perspective view of a mandrel arrangement of the fiber take-up arrangement of FIG. **34**;

FIG. **36** is an axial cross-sectional view of the fiber take-up arrangement of FIG. **33**;

FIG. **37** is an axial cross-sectional view of the fiber take-up arrangement of FIG. **33** that is rotated 90° from the cross-sectional view of FIG. **36**;

FIG. **38** is a perspective view of the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **33**;

FIG. **39** is an exploded view of the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **38**;

FIGS. **40** and **41** are perspective views of first and second housing sections, respectively, of the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **39**;

FIG. **42** is an axial cross-sectional view of the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **36**;

FIG. **43** is an axial cross-sectional view of the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **36** that is rotated 90° from the cross-sectional view of FIG. **42**;

FIG. **44** is a front perspective view of the optical connector arrangement of FIG. **33** received at a port of an adapter configured in accordance with the principles of the present disclosure;

FIG. **45** is an exploded view of the adapter shown in FIG. **44**;

FIG. **46** is an axial cross-sectional view of the adapter of FIG. **45**;

FIG. **47** is an axial cross-sectional view of the adapter of FIG. **45** that is rotated 90° from the cross-sectional view of FIG. **46**;

FIG. **48** is an axial cross-sectional view of the optical connector arrangement and adapter of FIG. **44**;

FIG. **49** is an axial cross-sectional view of the optical connector arrangement and adapter of FIG. **44** that is rotated 90° from the cross-sectional view of FIG. **48**;

FIG. **50** is a front perspective view of another example connector housing arrangement suitable for use with the fiber take-up arrangement of FIGS. **33-37**;

FIG. **51** is an exploded view of the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **50**;

FIG. **52** is an exploded, front perspective view of a front housing and coupling sleeve of the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **50**;

FIG. **53** is an exploded, rear perspective view of a front housing and coupling sleeve of the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **50**;

FIG. **54** is a perspective view of an example optical adapter suitable for use with the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **50**;

FIG. **55** is an exploded, front perspective view of the optical adapter of FIG. **54**;

FIG. **56** is an exploded, rear perspective view of the optical adapter of FIG. **54**; and

FIG. **57** is a perspective view of the connector housing arrangement of FIG. **50** received at a port of the optical adapter of FIG. **54**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to exemplary aspects of the present disclosure that are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. Wherever possible, the same reference numbers will be used throughout the drawings to refer to the same or like parts.

Referring to the figures in general, the present disclosure relates generally to an optical fiber connector arrangement **100**, **200**, **300**, **400**, **600** for a multi-fiber cable **105**, **205**, **305**, **405**, **605**. The optical fiber connector arrangement **100**, **200**, **300**, **400**, **600** includes a connector housing arrangement **110**, **210**, **310**, **410**, **610**, **810** defining an anchor section **112**, **212**, **312**, **412**, **612**, **812** for the multi-fiber cable; multi-fiber optical ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** that each terminate multiple optical fibers of the multi-fiber cable; and a fiber take-up arrangement **160**, **260**, **360**, **460**, **660**. In some implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement **160**, **260**, **360**, **460** is disposed at the connector housing arrangement **110**, **210**, **310**, **410** (see FIGS. **2**, **8**, **15**, and **18**). In other implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement **660** is spaced along the cable **605** from the connector housing arrangement **610**, **810** (see FIG. **33**).

In some implementations, the optical fiber connector arrangement **100**, **400**, **600** includes bare optical ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** (e.g., see FIGS. **1**, **19**, **39**, and **52**). In other implementations, the optical fiber connectors **200**, **300** include multi-fiber connectors **120** (e.g., MPO connectors) or portions thereof. For example, an MPO connector **120** includes a multi-fiber ferrule **125**, a connector housing **121** that carries the ferrule **125**, and a grip sleeve **127** that aids in disengaging the MPO connector **120** from a receptacle (e.g., an optical adapter port). Some types of connector housings **121** can hold springs to bias the ferrules **125**. Some types of connector housings **121** help with ferrule alignment and/or protection. Some of the optical fiber connectors **300** disclosed herein include MPO connectors **120** (see FIG. **13**). Others of the optical fiber connectors **200** disclosed herein include the connector housing **121** (see FIG. **8**).

Each ferrule **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** is configured to receive one or more optical fibers **106**, **206**, **306**, **406**, **606**. In certain examples, each ferrule **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** is configured to receive multiple optical fibers **106**, **206**, **306**, **406**, **606**. In various examples, the ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** can be configured to receive two fibers, four fibers, six fibers, twelve fibers, twenty-four fibers, thirty-six fibers, forty-eight fibers, seventy-four fibers, ninety-six fibers, one hundred forty-four fibers, or any other desired number of fibers.

The connector housing arrangement **110**, **210**, **310**, **410**, **610**, **810** has a connection end **111**, **211**, **311**, **411**, **611**, **811** at which the optical ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** are accessible (see FIGS. **1**, **7**, **12**, **17**, **33**, and **50**). For example, each optical ferrule **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** can be disposed in one of multiple openings defined at connection end **111**, **211**, **311**, **411**, **611**, **811**. In certain examples, the ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** are biased out of the openings with springs (e.g., coil springs, leaf springs, etc.). In some implementations, the ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** can be individually spring-biased. In other implementations, one spring can bias two or more ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825**. In an example, all of the ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** can be biased by a single spring. In still other examples, the ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** can be axially fixed at the connection end **111**, **211**, **311**, **411**, **611**, **811**.

In some implementations, the optical ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** extend forwardly of the respective connection end **111**, **211**, **411**, **611**, **811** (see FIGS. **1**, **7**, **17**, **33**, and **50**). In other implementations, the optical ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** are recessed within the openings (see FIG. **12**). For example, the optical ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** can be disposed within ports of an adapter mounted to the connection end of the optical fiber connector **300** as will be described in more detail herein.

The connector housing arrangement **110**, **210**, **310**, **410**, **610**, **810** has an anchor section **112**, **212**, **312**, **412**, **612**, **812** at which the multi-fiber cable **105**, **205**, **305**, **405** or a furcation cable **695** coupled to the multi-fiber cable **605** is received (see FIGS. **5**, **6**, **10**, **11**, **15**, **20**, **36**, and **52**). In certain implementations, one or more strength members **107**, **207**, **407**, **697** of the multi-fiber cable **105**, **205**, **305**, **405** or furcation cable **695** are secured (e.g., crimped, glued, hooked, wrapped around, etc.) at the anchor section **112**, **212**, **312**, **412**, **612**, **812**. Optical fibers **106**, **206**, **306**, **406**, **606** of the multi-fiber cable **105**, **205**, **305**, **405**, **605** extend through the anchor end **112**, **412**, **612**, **812**, through the connector housing arrangement **110**, **210**, **310**, **410**, **610**, **810**, and to the optical ferrules **125**, **425**, **625**, **825** at the connection end **111**, **211**, **311**, **411**, **611**, **811**.

In some implementations, a flat drop cable **105**, **205**, **305**, **405** or flat furcation cable **695** includes two strength members **107**, **207**, **307**, **407**, **697** (e.g., fiber reinforced epoxy rods) that anchor to the connector housing arrangement **110**, **210**, **310**, **410**, **610**, **810**. For example, the two strength members **107**, **207**, **307**, **407**, **697** can be inserted into cavities defined at the anchor section **112**, **212**, **312**, **412**, **612**, **812** (e.g., see FIGS. **21**, **42**, and **52**). In other implementations, other types of cables (e.g., round cables) and/or cables having other types of strength members (e.g., aramid yarn, fiberglass strands, etc.) can be anchored to the connector housing arrangement **110**, **210**, **310**, **410**, **610**, **810** (e.g., by adhesive, crimping, etc.).

The fiber take-up arrangement **160**, **260**, **360**, **460**, **660** is configured to manage excess length of the optical fibers before the optical fibers reach the connection end **11**, **211**, **311**, **411**, **611**, **811** of the connector housing arrangement **110**, **210**, **310**, **410**, **610**, **810**. In some implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement **160**, **260**, **360**, **460** is disposed at the connector housing arrangement **110**, **210**, **310**, **410**, **610**, **810**. In other implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement

660 is spaced from the connector housing arrangement 610, 810. In such implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement 660 anchors the multi-fiber cable 605 and receives the optical fibers 606 thereof. The optical fibers 606 extend from the fiber take-up arrangement 660 along the furcation cable 695 to the connector housing arrangement 610, 810.

In some implementations, the optical cable 105, 205, 305, 405, 605 is sealed to the optical fiber connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600. Sealing between the cable 105, 205, 305, 405, 605 and the connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 can be accomplished using radial seals, axial seals, and heat recoverable sleeves 455, 655, 678, 878. In some implementations, the optical cable 105, 205, 305, 405 is sealed to the connector housing arrangement 110, 210, 310, 410. In other implementations, the optical cable 605 is sealed to the fiber take-up section 660 of the connector arrangement 600 and the furcation cable 695 is sealed to the fiber take-up section 660 and the connector housing arrangement 610, 810.

In some implementations, the optical fiber connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 provides environmental protection when the connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 is received at a component (e.g., an optical adapter 500, 700). For example, in some implementations, the optical fiber connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 can include a gasket or other sealing member that provides a seal between the optical fiber connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 and the component. Sealing between the component and the connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 can be accomplished using radial seals and/or axial seals. In an example, an O-ring 135, 235, 435, 635, 835 can be provided on the connector housing arrangement 110, 210, 310, 410, 610, 810. In another example, the gasket 135, 235, 435, 635, 835 can be provided on another portion of the connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600. In other implementations, the optical fiber connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 can be configured to press against a gasket or sealing member disposed at the component (e.g., within a receptacle defined by the component).

In some implementations, the environmental seal between the optical fiber connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 and the component is activated by a twist-to-lock fastener 140, 240, 340, 440, 640, 840. A twist-to-lock fastener connects a first object to a second object by twisting (e.g., rotating) the fastener to connect the fastener to the second object while the fastener is engaged with the first object. Non-limiting examples of twist-to-lock connections include threaded connections and bayonet connections. In an example, the twist-to-lock fastener 140, 240, 340, 440, 640, 840 includes an external threaded surface to engage an internal threaded surface of the component. In another example, the twist-to-lock fastener 140, 240, 340, 440, 640, 840 includes an internal threaded surface to engage an external threaded surface of the component. In an example, the twist-to-lock fastener 140, 240, 340, 440, 640, 840 includes part of a bayonet connection to mate with a corresponding part of the bayonet connection on the component.

In certain implementations, the twist-to-lock fastener 140, 240, 340, 440, 640, 840 can be disposed over the connector housing arrangement 110, 210, 310, 410, 610, 810, which includes an outwardly extending flange 134, 234, 334, 434, 634. To connect the optical connector arrangement 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 to the component, the twist-to-lock fastener 140, 240, 340, 440, 640 is moved relative to the connector housing arrangement 110, 210, 310, 410, 610 to abut the outwardly extending flange 134, 234, 334, 434, 634, 834. The twist-to-lock fastener 140, 240, 340, 440, 640, 840 is twisted to engage the component (e.g., to engage a threaded surface, to engage a bayonet surface, etc.) to trap the outwardly extending flange 134, 234, 334, 434, 634, 834 between the component and the twist-to-lock fastener 140, 240, 340, 440, 640, 840. In an example, the gasket or seal 135, 235, 435, 635, 835 can be provided on or in the twist-to-lock fastener 140, 240, 340, 440, 640, 840.

Five example optical connector arrangements 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 suitable for use in termination a multi-fiber cable 105, 205, 305, 405, 605 are described in more detail herein. Each of these optical connector arrangements 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 is configured to terminate at least 72 optical fibers. In certain examples, each of these optical connector arrangements 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 is configured to terminate at least 96 optical fibers. In certain examples, each of these optical connector arrangements 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 is configured to terminate at least one 108 optical fibers. In certain examples, each of these optical connector arrangements 100, 200, 300, 400, 600 is configured to terminate at least one 144 optical fibers.

FIGS. 1-6 illustrate one example optical fiber connector 100 including a connector housing arrangement 110, optical ferrules 125 carried by the connector housing arrangement 110, and a fiber take-up arrangement 160 disposed within the connector housing arrangement 110. The connector housing arrangement 110 defines a transition region 113. Optical fibers 106 of the multi-fiber cable 105 enter the connector housing arrangement 110 at the anchor end 112 and are routed through the transition region 113 of the connector housing arrangement 110 to the optical ferrules 125.

In some implementations, the connector housing arrangement 110 includes a front housing 117 and a coupling sleeve 130. The front housing 117 defines the connection end face 111, the anchor end 112, and the take-up arrangement 160. In some implementations, the front housing 117 includes an integral housing. In other implementations, however, the front housing 117 includes a first housing section 119*a* and a second housing section 119*b*. In certain examples, the first and second housing parts 119*a*, 119*b* cooperate to retain the ferrules 125. In an example, the first and second housing parts 119*a*, 119*b* are identical.

In some implementations, the connection end face 111 of the front housing 117 defines one or more openings 114 at which the optical ferrules 125 are accessible. For example, each housing part 119*a*, 119*b* may define open-ended slots or notches that align to form the openings 114. In the example shown, each ferrule 125 mounts in a respective one of the openings 114. For example, each ferrule 125 may include a shoulder 126 that abuts a retention surface at the opening 114. Each ferrule 125 may be individually spring-biased within the respective opening 114. Alternatively, two or more of the ferrules 125 may be biased by a common spring. In other implementation, however, multiple ferrules 125 can mount in a common opening 114. In certain examples, portions of the ferrules 125 protrude forwardly of the openings 114. In certain examples, the ferrules 125 are laterally aligned in a row. In other examples, the ferrules 125 can be disposed in any desired pattern.

In certain implementations, a fiber take-up arrangement 160 is disposed at the transition region 113 of the front housing 117. In some implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement 160 includes a spool or mandrel 165. In an example, the spool 165 has a circular shape. In another example, the spool 165 has an oblong shape. In some examples, the spool 165 is integral with one of the housing

parts **119***a*, **119***b*. In other examples, the spool **165** attaches to an interior of one of the housing parts **119***a*, **119***b*. In certain examples, the housing parts **119***a*, **119***b* cooperate to define the spool **165**.

In certain implementations, the anchor end **112** of the front housing **117** defines a fiber passage **115** at which the optical fibers **106** may enter the front housing **117**. In examples, the fiber passage **115** is sized to receive multiple optical fibers **106**. In an example, the fiber passage **115** is configured to receive one or more ribbons of optical fibers **106**. In another example, the fiber passage **115** is configured to receive loose optical fibers **106**. In certain examples, the first and second housing parts **119***a*, **119***b* cooperate to define the fiber passage **115**. The fiber passage **115** provides access to the transition region **113** at which individual optical fibers **106** separate out to be terminated at the optical ferrules **125**.

In certain implementations, the anchor end **112** also includes strength member cavities **116** at which the strength members **107** of the multi-fiber cable **105** are received. In certain examples, the first and second housing parts **119***a*, **119***b* cooperate to define the cavities **116**. In examples, epoxy can be applied to the strength members **107** at the strength member cavities **116** to retain the strength members **107** at the plug nose arrangement **110**. In other examples, the strength members **107** can be otherwise held at the cavities **116**. In examples, the strength member cavities **116** do not connect to the transition region **113**.

In certain implementations, the front housing **117** includes a reduced section **118** at the anchor end **112**. The reduced section **118** tapers or steps inwardly from a remainder of the front housing **117**. In an example, the first and second housing parts **119***a*, **119***b* cooperate to define the reduced section **118**. In some implementations, the reduced section **118** of the front housing **117** defines the strength member cavities **116**. In certain implementations, the reduced section **118** of the front housing **117** defines the fiber passage **115**.

The coupling sleeve **130** couples to the front housing **117**. In certain implementations, the coupling sleeve **130** mounts over the reduced section **118** of the front housing **117**. In some implementations, the coupling sleeve **130** carries a gasket (e.g., an O-ring) **135** and includes an outwardly extending flange **134**. In the example shown, the gasket **135** is disposed between the flange **134** and the connection end face **111**. In other implementations, the gasket **135** can be mounted within the coupling sleeve **130** or over the front housing **117**. The strain-relief boot **150** is coupled to the coupling sleeve **130** and extends over a portion of the multi-fiber cable **105**.

A twist-to-lock fastener **140** is disposed over the coupling sleeve **130** to releasably secure the optical fiber connector **100** to a component (e.g., an optical adapter). In examples, the gasket **135** can be disposed on or in the twist-to-lock fastener **140** instead of or in addition to connector housing arrangement **110**. In examples, the twist-to-lock fastener **140** included a threadable nut having an external threaded section **142** and a gripping section **145**. When the connector **100** is plugged into a port of a component, the threaded section **142** of the twist-to-lock fastener **140** is engaged with an internal thread of the component. In other examples, the twist-to-lock fastener **140** can include a bayonet connection. Rotating the twist-to-lock fastener **140** relative to the component moves the twist-to-lock fastener **140** axially against the outwardly extending flange **134** of the coupling sleeve **130**, thereby securing the connector **100** to the component.

In accordance with some aspects, during assembly of the connector **100**, the multi-fiber cable **105** is threaded through the coupling sleeve **130** to the front housing **117**. The jacket is removed from a front portion of the cable **105**. Strength members **107** of the cable **105** are placed in portions of the cavities **116** defined in the first housing part **119***a* of the front housing **117**. A fiber ribbon is disposed along a portion of the fiber passage **115** defined in the first housing part **119***a*. The optical fibers **106** of the ribbon are separated and terminated at the optical ferrules **125**. The optical ferrules **125** are mounted to the portions of the openings **114** defined in the first housing part **119***a*. Excess length of optical fibers **106** is wrapped around the spool **165**. The second housing part **119***b* of the front housing **117** is disposed over the first housing part **119***a* to form the front housing **117**. The coupling sleeve **130** slides axially over the reduced section **118** of the front housing **117**.

FIGS. **7-11** illustrate another example optical fiber connector **200** including a connector housing arrangement **210**, optical ferrules **125** carried by the connector housing arrangement **210**, and a fiber take-up arrangement **260** disposed within the connector housing arrangement **210**. The connector housing arrangement **210** defines a transition region **213**. Optical fibers **206** of the multi-fiber cable **205** enter the connector housing arrangement **210** at the anchor end **212** and are routed through the transition region **213** of the connector housing arrangement **210** to the optical ferrules **125**.

In some implementations, the connector housing arrangement **210** includes a front housing **217**, a rear housing **219**, and a coupling sleeve **230**. The front housing **217** defines the connection end face **211** and the rear housing **219** defines the anchor end **212** and the take-up arrangement **260**. In an example, the front housing **217** includes a key **218** for rotationally orienting the connector **200**. In some implementations, the front housing **217** attaches to a front of the coupling sleeve **230** and the rear housing **219** attaches to a rear of the coupling sleeve **230**. In certain implementations, a portion of the rear housing **219** extends into the coupling sleeve **230**.

In some implementations, the connection end face **211** of the front housing **217** defines one or more openings **214** at which the optical ferrules **125** are accessible. In the example shown, each opening **214** receives a connector housing **121** (e.g., an MPO connector housing) without a surrounding grip housing **127**. In certain examples, each connector housing **121** provides a spring bias for the corresponding ferrule **125**. In certain examples, the connector housing **121** includes a rotational orientation key. In other implementation, however, full MPO connectors **120** including the grip housings **127** can be disposed at the openings **214**. In still other implementations, multiple connectors **120** or portions thereof can be received in an opening **214**. In certain examples, portions of the ferrules **125** protrude forwardly of the openings **214**. In certain examples, the ferrules **125** are disposed in a plus sign pattern. In other examples, the ferrules **125** can be disposed in any desired pattern.

In certain implementations, the rear housing **219** includes the anchor end **212**, which defines a fiber passage **215** at which the optical fibers **206** may enter the connector housing arrangement **210**. In examples, the fiber passage **215** is sized to receive multiple optical fibers **206**. In an example, the fiber passage **215** is configured to receive one or more ribbons of optical fibers **206**. In another example, the fiber passage **215** is configured to receive loose optical fibers **206**. The fiber passage **215** provides access to the transition region **213** at which individual optical fibers **206** separate out to be terminated at the optical ferrules **125**.

In certain implementations, the anchor end **212** also includes strength member cavities **216** at which the strength

members **207** of the multi-fiber cable **205** are received. In examples, epoxy can be applied to the strength members **207** at the strength member cavities **216** to retain the strength members **207** at the connector housing arrangement **210**. In other examples, the strength members **207** can be otherwise held at the cavities **216**. In examples, the strength member cavities **216** do not connect to the transition region **213**.

In certain implementations, the rear housing **219** also includes the fiber take-up arrangement **260**. In some implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement **260** includes a mandrel extending forwardly of the anchor section **212**. The mandrel **265** defines axial slots **268** that provide access to a hollow interior of the mandrel **265**. Access openings **269** provide axial access to the elongated slots **268**. Excess length of optical fibers **206** can be wrapped around the mandrel **265**. For example, the optical fibers **206** enter the hollow mandrel **265** through the anchor end **212**. The optical fibers **206** can be slid through an access opening **269** into one of the axial slots **268** to route the optical fibers **106** to an exterior of the mandrel **265**. The fibers **206** are wrapped around the mandrel **265** and routed towards the optical ferrules **125** at the front housing **217**.

The coupling sleeve **230** couples to the front housing **217**. For example, the coupling sleeve **230** can include a front fitting **231** that is sized to extend into an interior of the front housing **217** from a rear of the front housing **217**. The coupling sleeve **230** also may couple to the rear housing **219**. For example, the coupling sleeve **230** may include a rear fitting **239** that fits over the anchor end **212** of the rear housing **219**. In various examples, the anchor end **212** can be glued, latched, welded, or otherwise connected to the rear fitting **239**. In certain examples, the mandrel **265** extends into an interior of the coupling sleeve **230**. The coupling sleeve **230** carries a gasket **235** and includes an outwardly extending flange **234**. In certain examples, a strain-relief boot is coupled to the coupling sleeve **230** or rear housing **219**.

A twist-to-lock fastener **240** is disposed over the coupling sleeve **230** to releasably secure the optical fiber connector **200** to a component (e.g., an optical adapter). In examples, the twist-to-lock fastener **240** included a threadable nut having an external threaded section **242** and a gripping section **245**. When the connector **200** is plugged into a port of a component, the threaded section **242** of the twist-to-lock fastener **240** is engaged with an internal thread of the component. Threading the twist-to-lock fastener **240** to the component moves the twist-to-lock fastener **240** axially against the outwardly extending flange **234** of the coupling sleeve **230**, thereby securing the connector **200** to the component.

In accordance with some aspects, during assembly of the connector **200**, the cable jacket is removed from a front portion of the cable **205**. Strength members **207** of the cable **205** are placed in portions of the cavities **216** at the rear housing **219**. A fiber ribbon is threaded through the fiber passage **215** defined in the rear housing **219** and into the mandrel **265**. The optical fibers **206** of the ribbon are separated and terminated at the optical ferrules **125** of the connector housings **121**. The connector housings **121** are disposed at the openings **214** defined in the front housing **217**. Excess length of optical fibers **206** is wrapped around the mandrel **265** (e.g., using access openings **269** and axial slots **268**). The front housing **217** and the rear housing **219** mount to the coupling sleeve **230**.

FIGS. **12-16** illustrate another example optical fiber connector **300** including a connector housing arrangement **310**, optical ferrules **125** disposed within optical connectors **120**, and a fiber take-up arrangement **360** disposed within the connector housing arrangement **310**. In some implementations, the optical fiber connector **300** is a female connector. For example, in certain implementations, the optical fiber connector **300** includes an adapter arrangement **370** having one or more first ports **381** and one or more second ports **382**. The optical connectors **120** can be loaded (e.g., manually) at the first ports **381** of the adapter arrangement **370** as will be described in more detail herein. The second ports **382** face outwardly (e.g., forwardly) of the optical fiber connector **300**.

The connector housing arrangement **310** defines a transition region **313**. Optical fibers **306** of the multi-fiber cable **305** enter the connector housing arrangement **310** at the anchor end **312** and are routed through the transition region **313** of the connector housing arrangement **310** to the optical ferrules **125**. In some implementations, the connector housing arrangement **310** includes an inner housing **314** and a coupling sleeve **330**. A strain-relief boot may couple to the inner housing **314**. A coupling nut **340** is disposed around and selectively engages the coupling sleeve **330**.

The inner housing **314** defines the anchor end **312** and the take-up arrangement **360**. The inner housing **314** also includes an outwardly extending flange **317**. In an example, the outwardly extending flange extends radially outwardly from the anchor end **312**. In certain examples, the inner housing **314** defines the connection end **311**. In other examples, however, the adapter arrangement **370** can define the connection end **311**.

In certain implementations, the inner housing **314** includes the anchor end **312**, which defines a fiber passage **315** at which the optical fibers **306** may enter the connector housing arrangement **310**. In examples, the fiber passage **315** is sized to receive multiple optical fibers **306**. In an example, the fiber passage **315** is configured to receive one or more ribbons of optical fibers **306**. In another example, the fiber passage **315** is configured to receive loose optical fibers **306**. The fiber passage **315** provides access to the transition region **313** at which individual optical fibers **306** separate out to be terminated at the optical ferrules **125**.

In certain implementations, the anchor end **312** also includes strength member cavities **316** at which the strength members **307** of the multi-fiber cable **305** are received. In examples, epoxy can be applied to the strength members **307** at the strength member cavities **316** to retain the strength members **307** at the connector housing arrangement **310**. In other examples, the strength members **307** can be otherwise held at the cavities **316**. In examples, the strength member cavities **316** do not connect to the transition region **313**.

In some implementations, the anchor end **312** defines an axial cavity **318** at the rear of the inner housing **314**. Access to the fiber passage **315** and strength member cavities **316** are provided at a recessed surface **319** within the axial cavity **318**. The jacket of the cable **305** can extend into the axial cavity **318** to the recessed surface **319**.

In certain implementations, the inner housing **314** also includes the fiber take-up arrangement **360**. In some implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement **360** includes a mandrel **365** extending forwardly of the anchor section **312**. The mandrel **365** defines axial slots **368** that provide access to a hollow interior of the mandrel **365**. Access openings **369** provide axial access to the elongated slots **368**. Excess length of optical fibers **306** can be wrapped around the mandrel **365**. For example, the optical fibers **306** enter the hollow mandrel **365** through the anchor end **112**. The optical fibers **306** can be slid through an access opening **369** into one of the axial slots **368** to route the optical fibers **306** to

an exterior of the mandrel **365**. The fibers **306** are wrapped around the mandrel **365** and routed towards the optical ferrules **125**.

In some implementations, the adapter arrangement **370** includes a retention wall **371** that defines one or more openings **372** at which the optical ferrules **125** are accessible. For example, optical multi-fiber connectors (e.g., MPO connectors) **120** may be disposed at the openings **372**. In the example shown, the opening **372** receives multiple optical adapter housings (e.g., MPO adapters) **380** that each define a respective first and second port **381**, **382**. The first port **381** of each optical adapter housing **380** receives one of the optical multi-fiber connectors **120**. In examples, the connector housing **121** of each multi-fiber connector **120** provides spring-biasing for the ferrules **125**. In examples, the grip sleeves **127** of the multi-fiber connectors **120** enable a user to manually release the connector **120** from the first port **381** of the respective adapter **380**.

In certain examples, the adapters **380** (and hence the multi-fiber connectors **120**) are disposed in a plus sign pattern. In other examples, the adapters **380** and connectors **120** can be disposed in any desired pattern. In some implementations, an optical adapter housing **380** can define multiple first ports **381** for receiving multiple multi-fiber connectors **120**. In other implementations, the retention wall **371** defines multiple openings **372** that each receive a separate optical adapter housing **380**.

In certain implementations, a rearward extension **373** extends outwardly from the retention wall **371** towards the cable **305**. A forward extension **375** also extends outwardly from the retention wall **371** away from the cable **305**. The forward extension **375** is configured to secure to a component (e.g., a male connector). For example, the forward extension **375** may include a connection element (e.g., threads) **376**. In an example, the forward extension **375** has a threaded inner surface.

The coupling sleeve **330** couples to the adapter arrangement **370**. In certain examples, the coupling sleeve **330** couples to the inner housing **314**. The coupling sleeve **330** includes a body **337** from which one or more arms **332** extend forwardly towards the adapter arrangement **370**. The body **337** is sized to fit around the mandrel **365**. In an example, the body **337** defines an axial abutment end **339** that abuts the outwardly extending flange **317** of the inner housing **314**. The coupling sleeve **330** includes an outwardly extending flange **334** at an opposite end of the body **337** from the axial abutment end **339**. The arms **332** extend forwardly from the outwardly extending flange **334**.

In some implementations, the forwardly extending arms **332** abut the retention wall **371** of the adapter arrangement **370**. In certain examples, the forwardly extending arms **332** inhibit forward movement of the coupling sleeve **330**, which inhibits forwardly movement of the inner housing **314**. In certain examples, the forwardly extending arms **332** provide stability while the optical multi-fiber connectors **120** are inserted into the first ports **381** of the adapter arrangement **370**. In certain implementations, the body **337** and the arms **332** define open sides **338** through which a user can access the connectors **120** at the adapter arrangement **370**. For example, the open sides **338** can extend forwardly of the body **337** and between the arms **332**.

A twist-to-lock fastener **340** is disposed over the coupling sleeve **330** to releasably secure the coupling sleeve **330** to the adapter arrangement **370**. In certain implementations, the twist-to-lock fastener **340** covers the open sides **338** when secured to the adapter arrangement **370**, thereby inhibit access to the multi-fiber connectors **120**. In certain implementations, the twist-to-lock fastener **340** carries a gasket (e.g., an internal O-ring, an external O-ring, an axial seal, etc.) that abuts against the outwardly extending flange **317**. In some implementations, the twist-to-lock fastener **340** carries a gasket (e.g., an internal O-ring, an external O-ring, etc.) that mates with the rearward extension **373** of the adapter arrangement **370**. In other implementations, the gasket is carried by the rearward extension **373** and seals to the twist-to-lock fastener **340** when the twist-to-lock fastener **340** is secured to the adapter arrangement **370**.

In some implementations, the twist-to-lock fastener **340** included a threadable nut having a threaded section **342** and a gripping section **345**. In the example shown, the threaded section **342** is an internal threaded section and the gripping section **345** is an external gripping section. The threaded section **342** of the twist-to-lock fastener **340** engages a connection element **374** (e.g., an external thread) of the rearward extension **373**. In other implementations, the twist-to-lock fastener **340** can have a bayonet connection. Threading or otherwise twisting the twist-to-lock fastener **340** relative to the adapter arrangement **370** moves the twist-to-lock fastener **340** axially against the outwardly extending flange **334** of the coupling sleeve **330**, thereby securing the coupling sleeve **330** to the adapter arrangement **370**.

In accordance with some aspects, during assembly of the connector **300**, a jacketed portion of the cable **305** is inserted into the axial cavity **318**. Strength members of the cable **305** are placed in the cavities **316**; a fiber ribbon is threaded through the fiber passage **315** and into the mandrel **365**. The optical fibers **306** of the ribbon are separated and terminated at the optical ferrules **125** of the multi-fiber connectors **120**. The multi-fiber connectors **120** are plugged into the first ports **381** of the optical adapter housings **380** at the adapter arrangement **370**. Excess length of optical fibers **306** is wrapped around the mandrel **365** (e.g., using access openings **369** and axial slots **368**).

FIGS. **17-30** illustrate yet another example optical fiber connector **400** including a connector housing arrangement **410**, optical ferrules **425** carried by the connector housing arrangement **410**, and a fiber take-up arrangement **460** disposed within the connector housing arrangement **410**. The connector housing arrangement **410** defines a transition region **413**. Optical fibers **406** of the multi-fiber cable **405** enter the connector housing arrangement **410** at the anchor end **412** and are routed through the transition region **413** of the connector housing arrangement **410** to the optical ferrules **425**.

In some implementations, the connector housing arrangement **410** includes a front housing **417** and a coupling sleeve **430**. The front housing **417** defines the connection end face **411**, the anchor end **412**, and the take-up arrangement **460**. In some implementations, the front housing **417** includes an integral housing. In other implementations, however, the front housing **417** includes a first housing section **419***a* and a second housing section **419***b*. In certain examples, the first and second housing parts **419***a*, **419***b* cooperate to retain the ferrules **425**. In certain examples, the first and second housing parts **419***a*, **419***b* surround and protect the take-up arrangement **460**. In an example, the first and second housing parts **419***a*, **419***b* latch together.

In some implementations, the connection end face **411** of the front housing **417** defines one or more openings at which the optical ferrules **425** are accessible. For example, one or both housing parts **419***a*, **419***b* may define open-ended slots or notches **414**. In an example, both housing parts **419***a*, **419***b* define open-ended notches **414** that align with each other. In another example, the first housing **419***a* defines the

open-ended notches **414** and the second housing **419***b* defines a wall or other surface that closes the notches **414**.

In the example shown, each ferrule **425** mounts in a respective one of the openings. For example, each ferrule **425** may include a shoulder **426** (FIG. **19**) that abuts a retention surface at the notch **414** (see FIG. **21**). In certain examples, the ferrules **425** are laterally aligned in a row. In other examples, the ferrules **425** can be disposed in any desired pattern. Each ferrule **425** may be individually spring-biased within the respective opening. In an example, each ferrule **425** can be biased by a coil spring. In another example, each ferrule **425** can be biased by a low profile leaf spring. Alternatively, two or more of the ferrules **425** may be biased by a common spring (e.g., coil spring, leaf spring, etc.). In other implementation, however, the ferrules **425** are not spring-biased.

In some implementations, portions of the ferrules **425** protrude forwardly of the connection end face **411** (see FIG. **17**). In certain implementations, one or more flanges **402** extend forwardly of the connection end face **411** (see FIG. **17**). In certain examples, the flanges **402** extend forwardly past the ferrules **425** (see FIGS. **21** and **22**). In certain examples, the flanges **402** form an interrupted wall extending forwardly of the connection end face **411**. For example, interruptions **403** in the wall may provide access to the ferrules **425** for cleaning and/or polishing.

In certain implementations, a fiber take-up arrangement **460** is disposed at the transition region **413** of the front housing **417**. In some implementations, the fiber take-up arrangement **460** includes a spool or mandrel **465**. In an example, the spool **465** has a circular shape. In another example, the spool **465** has an oblong shape. In some examples, the spool **465** is integral with one of the housing parts **419***a*, **419***b*. In other examples, the spool **465** attaches to an interior of one of the housing parts **419***a*, **419***b*. In certain examples, the housing parts **419***a*, **419***b* cooperate to define the spool **465**. In certain examples, one or more flanges **467** may extend radially outwardly from the spool **465** to aid in retaining and/or managing the optical fibers **406**. In an example, each flange **467** may have an anchor end inserted into a hole **466** in the spool **465** (see FIG. **20**).

In certain implementations, the anchor end **412** of the front housing **417** defines a fiber passage **415** at which the optical fibers **406** may enter the front housing **417**. The fiber passage **415** provides access to the transition region **413** at which individual optical fibers **406** separate out to be terminated at the optical ferrules **425**. In examples, the fiber passage **415** is sized to receive multiple optical fibers **406**. In an example, the fiber passage **415** is configured to receive one or more ribbons of optical fibers **406**. In another example, the fiber passage **415** is configured to receive loose optical fibers **406**. In some examples, the first and second housing parts **419***a*, **419***b* cooperate to define the fiber passage **415**. In other examples, the first housing part **419***a* defines the anchor end **412** and fiber passage **415**.

In certain implementations, the anchor end **412** also includes strength member cavities **416** at which the strength members **407** of the multi-fiber cable **405** are received. In some examples, the first and second housing parts **419***a*, **419***b* cooperate to define the cavities **416**. In other examples, however, the first housing part **419***a* includes the anchor end **412** that defines the cavities **416**. In examples, epoxy can be applied to the strength members **407** at the strength member cavities **416** to retain the strength members **407** at the connector housing arrangement **410**. In other examples, the strength members **407** can be otherwise held at the cavities **416**. In examples, the strength member cavities **416** do not connect to the transition region **413**.

In accordance with some aspects, during assembly of the connector **400**, the multi-fiber cable **405** is threaded through the coupling sleeve **430** to the front housing **417**. The jacket is removed from a front portion of the cable **405**. Strength members **407** of the cable **405** are placed in portions of the cavities **416** defined in the anchor end **412**. A fiber ribbon is disposed along a portion of the fiber passage **415** defined in the first housing part **419***a*. The optical fibers **406** of the ribbon are separated and terminated at the optical ferrules **425**. The optical ferrules **425** are mounted at the notches **414** defined in the first housing part **419***a*. Excess length of optical fibers **406** is wrapped around the spool **465** (see FIG. **21**). The second housing part **419***b* of the front housing **417** is disposed over the first housing part **419***a* to form the front housing **417**.

In certain implementations, the front housing **417** includes a reduced section **418** at the anchor end **412**. The reduced section **418** tapers or steps radially inwardly from an outer periphery of the front housing **417**. In some examples, the first and second housing parts **419***a*, **419***b* cooperate to define the reduced section **418**. In other examples, the first housing part **419***a* defines the reduced section **418**. In some implementations, the reduced section **418** of the front housing **417** defines the strength member cavities **416**. In certain implementations, the reduced section **418** of the front housing **417** defines the fiber passage **415**.

The coupling sleeve **430** couples to the front housing **417**. In certain implementations, the coupling sleeve **430** mounts over the reduced section **418** of the front housing **417** (see FIGS. **21** and **22**). In an example, the coupling sleeve **430** is rotationally keyed to the reduced section **418** (e.g., by respective flats **418***a*, **436** shown in FIG. **18**). In some implementations, the coupling sleeve **430** carries a gasket (e.g., an O-ring) **435** and includes an outwardly extending flange **434**. In the example shown, the gasket **435** is disposed between the flange **434** and the connection end face **411**. In other implementations, the gasket **435** can be mounted within the coupling sleeve **430** or over the front housing **417**.

The strain-relief boot **450** is coupled to the coupling sleeve **430** (e.g., over the heat recoverable sleeve **455**) and extends over a portion of the multi-fiber cable **405** (see FIG. **21**). In certain examples, the coupling sleeve **430** includes a reduced section **437** over which a portion of the strain-relief boot **450** extends. In certain examples, the reduced section **437** of the coupling sleeve **430** includes a textured surface (e.g., ribs, threads, bumps, etc.) that facilitates attaching the heat recoverable sleeve **435**. In certain examples, the reduced section **437** defines a groove or slots into which a ledge or teeth of the strain-relief boot **450** extend to hold the strain-relief boot **450** to the coupling sleeve **430**.

In certain implementations, the coupling sleeve **430**, the heat recoverable sleeve **455**, and/or the strain-relief boot **450** are shaped to match an outer periphery of the cable **405**. For example, in some implementations, the cable **405** is a flat cable. In such cases, the coupling sleeve **430**, the heat recoverable sleeve **455**, and/or the strain-relief boot **450** have a flattened profile corresponding to the cable **405** (see FIG. **18**). In other implementations, the cable **405** is a round cable. In such cases, the coupling sleeve **430**, the heat recoverable sleeve **455**, and/or the strain-relief boot **450** have a rounded profile corresponding to the cable **405** (see FIG. **18**A).

A twist-to-lock fastener **440** is disposed over the coupling sleeve **430** to releasably secure the optical fiber connector **400** to a component (e.g., an optical adapter). In examples,

the gasket **435** can be disposed on or in the twist-to-lock fastener **440** instead of or in addition to connector housing arrangement **410**. In examples, the twist-to-lock fastener **440** included a threadable nut having an external threaded section **442** and a gripping section **445**. When the connector **400** is plugged into a port of a component, the threaded section **442** of the twist-to-lock fastener **440** is engaged with an internal thread of the component. In other examples, the twist-to-lock fastener **440** can include a bayonet connection. Rotating the twist-to-lock fastener **440** relative to the component moves the twist-to-lock fastener **440** axially against the outwardly extending flange **434** of the coupling sleeve **430**, thereby securing the connector **400** to the component.

FIGS. **23-30** illustrate example components to which the connector **400** can be secured. FIGS. **23-24** illustrate an example dust cap **470** that secures to the connector **400** to cover the connection end face **411**. The dust cap **470** has a body **471** extending from an open end **472** to a closed end **473**. The dust cap body **471** defines a hollow interior **474** accessible through the open end **472**. The dust cap body **471** defines a fastening region that is configured to engage with the twist-to-lock fastener **440**. For example, the dust cap body **471** may define internal threading **475** at the first end **472**.

In use, the front housing **417** of the connector **400** is inserted into the interior **474** of the dust cap **470**. The ferrules **425** are protected by the closed end **473** and the body **471**. In certain examples, the gasket **435** of the connector **400** presses against the interior surface of the dust cap body **471** to environmentally seal the ferrules **425** within the dust cap **470**. In certain examples, the closed end **473** includes a pulling eye **476** that enables the cable **405** to be pulled through a conduit or other passage.

FIGS. **25-30** illustrate an example optical adapter **500** defining a port at which the optical connector **400** can be received. In some implementations, the optical adapter **500** includes a body **501** that extends from a first end **502** to a second end **503**. The first end **501** defines the port sized to receive the optical connector **400**. In some implementations, the second end **502** of the body **501** is configured to support optical ferrules **525** that mate with the optical ferrules **425** of the connector **400**. In other implementations, the second end **502** of the body **501** defines a second port that can receive an optical connector.

The adapter body **501** includes a flange **504** that extends radially outwardly from the body **501**. The adapter body **501** defines external threads **505** adjacent the flange **504**. The adapter **500** includes a retaining ring **540** that is configured to move axially along the adapter body **501**. For example, in one implementation, the retaining ring **540** has an internal thread **541** that engages the external threads **505** of the adapter body **501**. In certain examples, the retaining ring **540** defines external notches **542** that facilitate rotating the retaining ring **540**.

The retaining ring **540** cooperates with the flange **504** to secure a wall, panel, or other surface therebetween to mount the adapter **500** to the wall, panel, or other surface. In some implementations, the flange **504** is disposed at the first end **502** of the body **501**. In other implementations, flange **504** is disposed closer to the second end **503** of the body **501**. In still other implementations, the flange **504** is disposed at any intermediate position between the first and second ends **502**, **503**.

As shown in FIG. **26**, the adapter body **501** includes internal fastening features **506** at the first end **502**. The internal fastening features **506** are configured to engage with the twist-to-lock fastener **440** of the connector **400** to hold the connector **400** at the adapter **500**. In some implementations, the internal fastening features **506** include internal threading (see FIG. **26**). In other implementations, the internal fastening features **506** include part of a bayonet connection. The adapter body **501** also includes a sealing surface **507** against which the gasket **435** of the connector **400** presses when the connector **400** is disposed within the adapter **500**. Accordingly, the front housing **417** of the connector **400** can be environmentally sealed within the adapter **500**.

As shown in FIGS. **26-28**, the adapter body **501** includes an internal wall **510** at which adapter ferrules **525** can be disposed. The internal wall **510** defines openings **512** through which the adapter ferrules **525** extend with end faces **526** of the ferrules **525** facing towards the first end **502** of the adapter body **501**. When the connector **400** is disposed at the adapter **500**, the connection end face **411** of the connector **400** abuts or is disposed adjacent to the internal wall **510**. The optical ferrules **425** of the connector **400** align with the optical ferrules **525** of the adapter **500**. When the twist-to-lock fastener **440** of the connector **400** is engaged with the internal fastening feature **506** of the adapter, the optical ferrules **425**, **525** optically couple together (e.g., see FIG. **30**).

A first interior region of the adapter body **501** extending from the internal wall **510** to the first end **502** of the adapter body **501** is configured to receive the connector **400**. For example, in certain implementations, the internal wall **510** defines depressions **511** sized and shaped to accommodate the forwardly extending flanges **402** of the connector **400**. The depressions **511** enable the connection end face **411** of the connector **400** to approach and/or abut the internal wall **510** of the adapter **500**.

In certain implementations, an inner surface of the first interior region of the adapter body **501** defines one or more axially extending keyways **509**. The keyways **509** are sized and shaped to accommodate axially extending keys **409** (FIGS. **17** and **19**) on the connector **400**. The keys **409** and keyways **509** rotationally orient the connector **400** relative to the adapter **500** when the connector **400** is inserted at the adapter port. The keys **409** and keyways **509** also maintain the rotational orientation of the connector **400** relative to the adapter **500** as the connector **400** continues to be inserted into the adapter **500** and the ferrules **425**, **525** align.

A second interior region of the adapter body **501** extending from the internal wall **510** to the second end **503** of the adapter body **501** is configured to receive an adapter ferrule arrangement **520**. The adapter ferrule arrangement **520** includes one or more adapter ferrules (e.g., multi-fiber ferrules) **525** and optical fibers **529** extending outwardly from the adapter ferrules **525**. The adapter ferrule arrangement **520** also can include one or more ferrule springs (e.g., coil springs, leaf springs, etc.) **528**. In an example, each adapter ferrule **525** has a corresponding ferrule spring **528**. In another example, one ferrule spring **528** can bias multiple of the adapter ferrules **525**.

In some implementations, the second interior region defines a cavity **515** in which the adapter ferrule arrangement **520** is disposed (see FIG. **27**). A ferrule plug **530** is inserted into the cavity **515** to retain the adapter ferrule arrangement **520** between the ferrule plug **530** and the internal wall **510** (see FIGS. **26** and **30**). The ferrule plug **530** defines a cavity **535** in which the adapter ferrule arrangement **520** is at least partially disposed (see FIG. **26**). The cavity **535** is open at a first end **531** of the ferrule plug **530** (FIG. **29**). A second end **532** of the ferrule plug **530** includes an end surface **536** that defines openings **537** through which

the fibers **529** of the adapter ferrule arrangement **520** extend (See FIG. **31**). The springs **528** are disposed between the end surface **536** and the adapter ferrules **525** to bias the ferrules **525** through the internal wall openings **512**.

Referring to FIGS. **27** and **29**, the ferrule plug **530** includes an outer wall **533** that extends axially from a first end **531** to a second end **532**. In an example, the outer wall **533** is an annular wall. The outer wall **533** includes one or more latching arms **534** that each have a latching hook that protrudes radially outwardly from the outer wall **533**. The latching arms **534** flex to displace the latching hooks radially inwardly relative to the outer wall **533**. The adapter body **501** defines latch openings **516** sized to receive the latching hooks on the latching arms **534**. The latch openings **516** are located between the internal wall **510** and the second end **503** of the adapter body **501**. Guide channels **517** can lead from the second end **503** to the latch openings **516** (see FIG. **27**).

In certain implementations, the internal wall **510** and the ferrule plug **530** include alignment features that rotationally orient the ferrule plug **530** within the adapter cavity **515**. Accordingly, the ferrules **525**, end surface openings **537** of the ferrule plug **530**, and internal wall openings **512** of the adapter body **501** will align. In some implementations, the adapter internal wall **510** includes alignment members **518** that extend towards the second end **503** of the adapter body **501**. The ferrule plug **530** defines alignment holes **538** that are sized and shaped to receive the alignment members **518** of the internal wall **510** when the ferrule plug **530** is received at the adapter cavity **515**. In other examples, however, the adapter internal wall **510** can define alignment holes and the ferrule plug **530** can define alignment members.

FIGS. **31** and **32** illustrate an example adapter dust plug **550** that is configured to be received in the port at the first end **502** of the adapter body **501**. The adapter dust plug **550** includes a plug body **551** that fits within the first interior region of the adapter **500**. One or more plug members **553** extend forwardly from a connection end face of the plug body **551**. The plug members **553** protect the end faces **526** of the adapter ferrules **525**. The number of plug members **553** corresponds to the number of adapter ferrules **525** within the adapter body **501**. In some implementations, the plug members **553** are sized to extend into openings **512** to engage the adapter ferrules **525**. In other implementations, a connection end face of the plug body **551** does not include plug members **553**.

In certain implementations, the plug body **551** includes axially extending keys **552**. The keys **552** cooperate with the keyways **509** within the adapter body **501** to rotationally orient the adapter dust plug **550** relative to the adapter **500** when the adapter dust plug **550** is inserted at the adapter port. The keys **552** and keyways **509** also maintain the rotational orientation of the adapter dust plug **550** relative to the adapter **500** as the adapter dust plug **550** continues to be inserted into the adapter **500** and the plug members **553** engage the ferrules **525**.

In some implementations, the adapter dust plug **550** includes a twist-to-lock fastener **559** that engages the internal fastening features **506** of the adapter body **501** to hold the adapter dust plug **550** at the adapter **500**. For example, the twist-to-lock fastener **559** can include external threads or a bayonet connection. The twist-to-lock fastener **559** is configured to rotate relative to the plug body **551**. Accordingly, the adapter dust plug **550** can be secured to the adapter **500** without movement of the plug members **553** relative to the adapter ferrules **525**, which could otherwise damage the adapter ferrules **525** and/or plug members **553**.

As shown in FIG. **32**, the adapter dust plug **550** includes a separate fastener body **557** that carries the twist-to-lock fastener **559**. The fastener body **557** also can include a grip section **562** configured to facilitate grasping by a user for manipulation of the fastener body **557**. For example, the grip section **562** can step radially outwardly from the twist-to-lock fastener **559**. In certain examples, the grip section **562** can include flats **563** around an outer perimeter.

The fastener body **557** is configured to be mounted to the plug body **551** at an axially fixed position. The fastener body **557** can rotate relative to the plug body **551**. In certain examples, the fastener body **557** can rotate freely relative to the plug body **551**. For example, in certain implementations, an attachment feature **554** extends from the plug body **551** opposite the connection end face. The attachment feature **554** includes flexible members **555** configured to deflect inwardly. Each flexible member **555** includes an outwardly extending latch member **556**.

The attachment feature **554** can fit within an interior passage **558** of the fastener body **557**. An inner surface of the passage **558** can define an annular channel. The latch members **556** deflect inwardly as the attachment feature **554** is slid into the fastener body **557**. When the latch members **556** reach the inner annular channel, the latch members **556** deflect into the channel to hold the plug body **551** at an axially fixed position relative to the fastener body **557**. The plug body **551** can rotate relative to the fastener body **557** by allowing the latch members **556** to slide along the annular channel.

In certain implementations, the adapter dust plug **550** is configured to environmentally seal to the adapter **500**. For example, a gasket (e.g., O-ring) **565** can be disposed on the fastener body **557** so that the gasket **565** is disposed within the adapter body **501** at the sealing surface **507** when the adapter dust plug **550** is received at the adapter **500**. In certain implementations, the fastener body **557** includes a support section **560** over which the gasket **565** is mounted. A radial step **561** transitions between the support section **560** and the twist-to-lock fastener **559**.

FIGS. **33-43** illustrate yet another example optical fiber connector arrangement **600** for a multi-fiber cable **605**. The optical fiber connector arrangement **600** includes a connector housing arrangement **610** and a fiber take-up arrangement **660** spaced along the multi-fiber cable **605** from the connector housing arrangement **610**. The multi-fiber cable **605** is anchored to the fiber take-up arrangement **660** and excess length of optical fibers **606** of the multi-fiber cable **605** is stored at a storage drum **662** therein. Distal ends of the optical fibers **606** are routed through a furcation cable **695** to the connector housing arrangement **610**. A first end of the furcation cable **695** is anchored to the fiber take-up arrangement **660**. A second end of the furcation cable **695** is anchored to the connector housing arrangement **610**. The distal ends of the optical fibers **606** are connectorized at the ferrules **625** and disposed at a connection end **611** of the connector housing arrangement **610**.

FIGS. **34-37** illustrate one example fiber take-up arrangement **660** suitable for use in the optical fiber connector arrangement **600**. The fiber take-up arrangement **660** includes a mandrel arrangement **661** and a sealing arrangement **670**. The mandrel arrangement **661** is configured to hold the excess length of the optical fibers **606**. The mandrel arrangement **661** also is configured to anchor the strength members **607** of the multi-fiber cable **605** and the strength members **697** of the furcation cable **695**. The sealing arrangement **670** provides an environmentally seal between the multi-fiber cable **605** and the furcation cable **695**.

The mandrel arrangement **661** includes a first anchor body **663***a* separated from a second anchor body **663***b* by a gap. A drum **662** extends across the gap to connect the first and second anchor bodies **663***a*, **663***b*. In an example, the drum **662** has a circular shape. In another example, the drum **662** has an oblong shape. Optical fibers **606** of the multi-fiber cable **605** extend axially between the anchor bodies **663***a*, **663***b* to the drum **662**, wrap around the drum **662**, and extend axially between the anchor bodies **663***a*, **663***b* away from the drum **662**. The drum **662** is sized to inhibit excessive bending of the optical fibers **662** wrapped therearound.

In some implementations, the anchor bodies **663***a*, **663***b* of the mandrel arrangement **661** are configured to axially fix the strength members **607**, **697** of the cable **605**, **695**. In certain implementations, each anchor body **663***a*, **663***b* is configured to axially fix a strength member **607**, **697** of each cable **605**, **695**. In certain examples, the strength members **607**, **697** are terminated at anchor boots **609**, **699**, respectively. The anchor bodies **663***a*, **663***b* are configured to receive and axially retain the anchor boots **609**, **699**. In examples, each anchor body **663***a*, **663***b* defines a channel **667** that extends from an axial end of the anchor body **663***a*, **663***b* to a cavity **668** defined at an intermediate location along the anchor body **663***a*, **663***b*.

In certain examples, the anchor boots **609**, **699** are shaped to match the shape of the cavities **668**. In the example shown, the anchor boots **609**, **699** have T-shaped axial cross-sections that match the T-shaped axial cross-sections of the cavities **668**. In certain examples, the anchor boots **609**, **699** and cavities **668** are shaped to enable the anchor boots **609**, **699** to pass laterally (i.e., radially) into the cavities **668** while inhibiting axial movement of the anchor boots **609**, **699** relative to the cavities **668**. The strength members **607**, **697** of the cables **605**, **695** are disposed within the channels **667** when the anchor boots **609**, **699** are disposed in the cavities **668**.

In certain implementations, the anchor bodies **663***a*, **663***b* reduce in cross-section at the axial ends. These axial end sections **665**, **666** define mounting surfaces for the sealing arrangement **670**. For example, each axial end section **665**, **666** may define external threads **665***a*, **666***a*. In some implementations, the threads **665***a*, **666***a* are spaced inwardly from the axial ends of the anchor bodies **663***a*, **663***b* (see FIG. **35**). In other implementations, the threads **665***a*, **666***a* are disposed at the axial ends of the anchor bodies **663***a*, **663***b*. In some examples, the axial end sections **665**, **666** define portions of the channels **667**. In other examples, the channels **667** extend across the larger intermediate sections of the anchor bodies **663***a*, **663***b*.

The sealing arrangement **670** includes a closure member **672** configured to surround the mandrel arrangement **661**. The closure member **672** extends over the cavities **668**, thereby retaining the anchor boots **609**, **699** in the cavities **668**. First and second end members **674** mount to opposite ends of the mandrel arrangement **661** to hold the closure member **372** therebetween. For example, each of the first and second end members **674** may define internal threads **676** that engage the external threads **665***a*, **666***a* at a respective axial end section **665**, **666**. The closure member **672** is axially held between the first and second end members **674**. For example, each of the first and second end members **674** may flare or step radially outwardly at the axial end facing the closure member **672**.

Each of the opposite axial ends of the closure member **672** defines an attachment section **673**. For example, the attachment sections **673** can step or taper radially inwardly from an intermediate section of the closure member **672**. Portions of the first and second end members **674** extend over the attachment sections **673**. For example, each end member **674** can include a sealing surface **675** that extends over the respective attachment section **673**. Seals (e.g., O-rings) **679** can be disposed between the attachment sections **673** and the sealing surfaces **675** (see FIG. **36**). In some implementations, the seals **679** are compressed radially between the attachment sections **673** and the sealing surfaces **675**. In other implementations, the seals **679** are compressed axially between the closure member **661** and the respective end members **673**.

The sealing arrangement **670** also is configured to seal to the cables **605**, **695**. For example, the first and second end members **674** may include mounting sections **677** opposite the sealing surfaces **675**. A heat recoverable sleeve **678** can have a first portion extending over a jacket **608**, **698** of the cable **605**, **695** and a second portion extend over the mounting section **677** of the respective end member **674**. In certain examples, the mounting sections **677** can be textured (e.g., ribs, threads, bumps, etc.) to aid in axially retention of the heat recoverable sleeve **678**.

FIGS. **38-43** illustrate the example connector housing arrangement **610** that couples to the furcation cable **695**. The connector housing arrangement **610** holds the optical ferrules **625** at the connection end **611**. Optical fibers **606** of the multi-fiber cable **605** (or furcation fibers optically coupled to the optical fibers **606**) enter the connector housing arrangement **610** at an anchor end **612**, extend through a transition region **613**, and terminate at the optical ferrules **625**.

In some implementations, the connector housing arrangement **610** includes a front housing **617** and a coupling sleeve **630**. The front housing **617** defines the connection end face **611**, a ferrule mounting region **614**, and the anchor end **612**. In some implementations, the front housing **617** includes an integral housing. In other implementations, however, the front housing **617** includes a first housing section **619***a* (FIG. **40**) and a second housing section **619***b* (FIG. **41**). The first and second housing sections **619***a*, **619***b* can include alignment members to properly position the housing sections **619***a*, **619***b*. For example, the first and second housing sections **619***a*, **619***b* can include mating tabs **620***a* and slots **620***b*. In certain examples, the housing sections **619***a*, **619***b* latch together. In certain examples, the housing sections **619***a*, **619***b* are held together by the coupling sleeve **630**.

The front housing **617** is elongated between the connection end **611** and the anchor end **612**. The coupling sleeve **630** is configured to extend around the front housing **617** over a majority of the length of the front housing **617** (see FIGS. **42-43**). The interior surface of the coupling sleeve **630** generally follows the exterior surface of the front housing **617**. The coupling sleeve **630** is sized to retain the housing sections **619***a*, **619***b* of the front housing **617** together when the coupling sleeve **630** is mounted about the front housing **617**.

In some implementations, a front portion of the front housing **617** steps radially outwardly to define a rear facing shoulder **621**. A first end **631** of the coupling sleeve **630** faces the rear facing shoulder **621** when the coupling sleeve **630** is mounted about the front housing **617**. In certain examples, the first end **631** of the coupling sleeve **630** abuts the rear facing shoulder **621**. The interaction between the shoulder **621** and the first end **631** inhibits further forward movement of the coupling sleeve **630** over the front housing **617**. A groove **623** is defined at a rear of the front housing **617** (see FIG. **39**). The coupling sleeve **630** includes a hook **639** configured to mate with the groove **623** when the

coupling sleeve **630** is mounted about the front housing **617** (see FIG. **43**). In an example, the hook **639** is inwardly flexible relative to the front housing **617**. The interaction between the hook **639** and the groove **623** inhibits further rearward movement of the coupling sleeve **630** over the front housing **617**.

In certain implementations, one or more flanges **602** extend forwardly of the connection end face **611** (see FIG. **38**). In certain examples, the flanges **602** extend forwardly past the ferrules **625**. In certain examples, the flanges **602** form an interrupted wall extending forwardly of the connection end face **611**. For example, interruptions **603** in the wall may provide access to the ferrules **625** for cleaning and/or polishing. In some implementations, the flanges **602** are integral with the front housing **617**. In other implementations, the flanges **602** are integral with the coupling sleeve **630**.

In some implementations, the coupling sleeve **630** carries a gasket (e.g., an O-ring) **635** and includes an outwardly extending flange **634**. In the example shown, the gasket **635** is disposed between the flange **634** and the connection end face **611**. In other implementations, the gasket **635** can be mounted within the coupling sleeve **630** or over the front housing **617**.

The connector housing arrangement **610** also is configured to seal to the furcation cable **695**. In certain examples, the coupling sleeve **630** includes a reduced section **637** over which a portion of a strain-relief boot **650** extends. In some implementations, the strain-relief boot **650** provides side load strain relief to the furcation cable **695**. In certain implementations, a heat recoverable sleeve **655** has a first portion extending over a jacket **698** of the furcation cable **695** and a second portion extend over a reduced section **637** of the coupling sleeve **630**. In certain examples, the rear **637** of the coupling sleeve **630** can be textured (e.g., ribs, threads, bumps, etc.) to aid in axially retention of the heat recoverable sleeve **655**.

The strain-relief boot **650** is coupled to the coupling sleeve **630** (e.g., over the heat recoverable sleeve **655**) and extends over a portion of the furcation cable **695** (see FIGS. **42** and **43**). In certain examples, the reduced section **637** defines a groove or slot **638** into which a ledge **655** or teeth of the strain-relief boot **650** extend to hold the strain-relief boot **450** to the coupling sleeve **630** (see FIGS. **42** and **43**). In certain implementations, the coupling sleeve **630**, the heat recoverable sleeve **655**, and/or the strain-relief boot **650** are shaped to match an outer periphery of the furcation cable **695**. For example, in some implementations, the furcation cable **405** is a flat cable. In such cases, the coupling sleeve **630**, the heat recoverable sleeve **655**, and/or the strain-relief boot **650** have a flattened profile corresponding to the furcation cable **695**. In other implementations, the furcation cable **695** is a round cable. In such cases, the coupling sleeve **630**, the heat recoverable sleeve **655**, and/or the strain-relief boot **650** have a rounded profile corresponding to the furcation cable **695**.

In some implementations, the connection end face **611** of the front housing **617** defines one or more openings **614***a* at which the optical ferrules **625** are accessible. In certain examples, the first and second housing parts **619***a*, **619***b* cooperate to retain the ferrules **625**. For example, the housing parts **619***a*, **619***b* may define open-ended slots or notches **614***a* that align with each other to form openings in which the ferrules **625** are disposed. In another example, a retainer **624** (FIG. **39**) is disposed between the notches **614***a* defined by the first housing part **619***a* and the notches **614***a* defined by the second housing part **619***b* (see FIG. **42**).

In the example shown, each ferrule **625** mounts in a respective one of the openings **614***a*. For example, each ferrule **625** may include a shoulder **626** that abuts a retention surface at the notch **614***a* (see FIG. **43**). In some implementations, portions of the ferrules **625** protrude forwardly of the connection end face **611**. Each ferrule **625** may be individually spring-biased within the respective opening. In an example, each ferrule **625** can be biased by a spring (e.g., a coil spring, a leaf spring, etc.) **627** disposed in a cavity **614***b*. One end of the spring **627** abuts a spring retention surface **614***c* and the opposite end of the spring **627** abuts the ferrule **625** (see FIGS. **42-43**). Alternatively, two or more of the ferrules **625** may be biased by a common spring (e.g., coil spring, leaf spring, etc.). In other implementation, however, the ferrules **625** are not spring-biased.

In certain implementations, the anchor section **612** of the front housing **617** defines a fiber passage **615** at which the optical fibers **606** extend through the anchor section **612**. The fiber passage **615** provides access to a transition region **613** at which individual optical fibers **606** separate out to be terminated at the optical ferrules **625**. In examples, the fiber passage **615** is sized to receive multiple optical fibers **606**. In an example, the fiber passage **615** is configured to receive one or more ribbons of optical fibers **606**. In another example, the fiber passage **615** is configured to receive loose optical fibers **606**. In some examples, the first and second housing parts **619***a*, **619***b* cooperate to define the fiber passage **615**. In other examples, the first housing part **619***a* defines the fiber passage **615**.

In certain implementations, the anchor end **612** also includes strength member cavities **616***a* at which the strength members **697** of the furcation cable **695** are received. In some examples, the first and second housing parts **619***a*, **619***b* cooperate to define the cavities **616***a*. In other examples, however, the first housing part **619***a* defines the cavities **616***a* and the second housing part **619***b* includes surfaces **616***b* that close the cavities **616***a*. In examples, anchor boots **699** can be attached to the strength members **695** of the furcation cable **695** and laterally inserted into the cavities **616***a*. Interaction between the anchor boots **699** and retaining walls at the cavities **616***a* axially retain the strength members **697** against pulling out of the front housing **617**. In certain examples, epoxy can be applied to the strength members **697** and/or anchor boots **699** at the strength member cavities **616***a*. In other examples, the strength members **697** can be otherwise held at the cavities **616***a*. In examples, the strength member cavities **616***a* do not connect to the transition region **613**.

A twist-to-lock fastener **640** is disposed over the coupling sleeve **630** to releasably secure the optical fiber connector arrangement **600** to a component (e.g., an optical adapter). In examples, the gasket **635** can be disposed on or in the twist-to-lock fastener **640** instead of or in addition to connector housing arrangement **610**. In examples, the twist-to-lock fastener **640** included a threadable nut having an internal threaded section **642** and a gripping section **645**. When the connector arrangement **600** is plugged into a port of a component, the threaded section **642** of the twist-to-lock fastener **640** is engaged with an external thread of the component. In other examples, the twist-to-lock fastener **640** can include a bayonet connection. Rotating the twist-to-lock fastener **640** relative to the component moves the twist-to-lock fastener **640** axially against the outwardly extending flange **634** of the coupling sleeve **630**, thereby securing the connector arrangement **600** to the component.

FIGS. **44-49** illustrate an example optical adapter **700** defining a port at which the optical connector arrangement

600 can be received. In some implementations, the optical adapter 700 includes a body 701 that extends from a first end 702 to a second end 703. The first end 701 defines the port sized to receive the optical connector arrangement 600. In some implementations, the second end 702 of the body 701 is configured to support optical ferrules 725 that mate with the optical ferrules 625 of the connector arrangement 600. In other implementations, the second end 702 of the body 701 defines a second port that can receive an optical connector.

The adapter body 701 includes a fastening feature 706 at the first end 702. The fastening feature 706 is configured to engage with the twist-to-lock fastener 640 of the connector arrangement 600 to hold the connector arrangement 600 at the adapter 700. In some implementations, the fastening feature 706 includes external threading (see FIG. 45). In other implementations, the fastening features 706 include part of a bayonet connection. The adapter body 701 also includes a sealing surface 711 against which the gasket 635 of the connector arrangement 600 presses when the connector arrangement 600 is disposed within the adapter 700. Accordingly, the front housing 617 of the connector arrangement 600 can be environmentally sealed within the adapter 700.

The adapter body 701 includes a flange 704 that extends radially outwardly from the body 701. The adapter body 701 defines external threads 705 adjacent the flange 704. In certain implementations, the flange 704 is disposed between the fastening feature 706 and the external threads 705. The adapter 700 includes a retaining ring 740 that is configured to move axially along the adapter body 701. For example, in one implementation, the retaining ring 740 has an internal thread 741 that engages the external threads 705 of the adapter body 701. In certain examples, the retaining ring 740 defines external notches 742 that facilitate rotating the retaining ring 740. The retaining ring 740 cooperates with the flange 704 to secure a wall, panel, or other surface therebetween to mount the adapter 700 to the wall, panel, or other surface. In some implementations, the flange 704 is disposed at the first end 702 of the body 701. In other implementations, flange 704 is disposed closer to the second end 703 of the body 701. In still other implementations, the flange 704 is disposed at any intermediate position between the first and second ends 702, 703.

As shown in FIGS. 45-47, the adapter body 501 is configured to receive a ferrule plug 730 that holds the optical ferrules 725. The ferrule plug 730 is disposed at the second end 703 of the adapter body 701. The ferrule plug 730 holds the optical ferrules 725 so that end faces of the ferrules 725 are accessible within an interior 708 of the adapter body 701. In certain implementations, the ferrule plug 730 includes keys 733 that slide along keyways 709 defined along an interior surface of the adapter body 701. Interaction between the keys 733 and keyways 709 ensures that the ferrules 725 correctly align with the ferrules 625 of the connector arrangement 600. When the twist-to-lock fastener 640 of the connector arrangement 600 is engaged with the fastening feature 706 of the adapter 700, the optical ferrules 625, 725 optically couple together (e.g., see FIG. 48).

The adapter body 701 includes an internal wall 712 that retains the ferrule plug 730 against forward axial movement within the adapter body 701. The ferrule plug 730 includes a stepped section 734 that engages with the internal wall 712 when the ferrule plug 730 is disposed within the adapter body 701. A lock arrangement retains the ferrule plug 730 against rearward axial movement. For example, the ferrule plug 730 can include a flexible latch 732 that snaps into a groove 707 defined in the adapter body 701. In the example shown, the ferrule plug 730 includes two flexible latches 732 at opposite sides of the ferrule plug 730. Each latch 732 snaps a respective groove 707 (see FIG. 47). In certain examples, the inner surface of the adapter body 701 is ramped or tapered leading towards the grooves 707 to facilitate insertion of the ferrule plug 730.

The internal wall 712 is configured to abut the flanges 602 extending forwardly of the connection end face 611 of the connector arrangement 600 when the connector arrangement 600 is received at the adapter 700 (see FIG. 49). In certain implementations, the ferrule plug 730 also includes flanges 735 that extend towards the first end 702 of the adapter body 701. The flanges 735 are configured to abut the first end 631 of the coupling housing 630 of the connector arrangement 600 when the connector arrangement 600 is received at the adapter 700 (see FIG. 48).

The ferrule plug 730 is configured to hold a plurality of optical ferrules (e.g., multi-fiber ferrule) 725 terminating optical fibers. The ferrule plug 730 also can include one or more ferrule springs (e.g., coil springs, leaf springs, etc.) 727. In an example, each adapter ferrule 725 has a corresponding ferrule spring 727. In another example, one ferrule spring 728 can bias multiple of the adapter ferrules 725.

As shown in FIG. 45, the ferrule plug 730 can be formed from a first plug housing 731*a* and a second plug housing 732*b*. The plug housings 731*a*, 732*b* cooperate to hold the ferrules 725 therebetween. In certain examples, a retainer 728 is disposed between a first row of the ferrules 725 and a second row of the ferrules 725. In certain implementations, each plug housing 731*a*, 731*b* defines slots 736 in which the ferrules 725 and ferrule springs 727 are disposed. Each plug housing 731*a*, 731*b* also includes a spring support 737 against which the spring 727 abuts. Each plug housing 731*a*, 731*b* also includes a retaining shoulder 738 (FIG. 47) against which shoulders 726*f* the ferrules 725 abut to inhibit the ferrules 725 from passing axially through the ferrule plug 730.

FIGS. 50-53 illustrate another example connector housing arrangement 810 suitable for use with the optical fiber connector arrangement 600. For convenience, the fiber optic connector arrangement having the connector housing arrangement 810 will be referred to with reference number 800. The multi-fiber cable 605 terminated by connector housing arrangement 800 is anchored to the fiber take-up arrangement 660 (FIGS. 33-37) and excess length of optical fibers 606 of the multi-fiber cable 605 is stored at a storage drum 662 therein. Distal ends of the optical fibers 606 are routed through a furcation cable 695 (FIGS. 33-37) to the connector housing arrangement 810. A first end of the furcation cable 695 is anchored to the fiber take-up arrangement 660 (FIGS. 33-37). A second end of the furcation cable 695 is anchored to the connector housing arrangement 810 (see FIGS. 52 and 53). The distal ends of the optical fibers 606 are connectorized at the ferrules 825 and disposed at a connection end 811 of the connector housing arrangement 810.

The example connector housing arrangement 810 holds the optical ferrules 825 at the connection end 811. Furcation fibers, which are optically coupled to the optical fibers 606 of the multi-fiber cable 605, enter the connector housing arrangement 810 at an anchor end 812, extend through a transition region 813, and terminate at the optical ferrules 825.

In some implementations, the connector housing arrangement 810 includes a front housing 817 and a coupling sleeve 830. The front housing 817 defines the connection end face 811, a ferrule mounting region 814, and the anchor end 812.

In certain implementations, the front housing **817** includes one or more keying members **804** extending rearwardly from the end face **811**. The keying members **804** are shaped and sized to mate with keying passageways defined by a corresponding optical adapter and/or a mating optical connector. In certain implementations, the keying members **804** are offset from a centerline of the end face **811** to identify a preferred rotational orientation of the connector. In an example, the preferred rotational orientation is based on which optical ferrules **825** include pins and which optical ferrules **825** define pin holes. In another example, the preferred rotational orientation is based on tuning of the optical fibers within the ferrules **825**.

In certain implementations, the anchor section **812** of the front housing **817** defines a fiber passage **815** at which the optical fibers **606** extend through the anchor section **812**. The fiber passage **815** provides access to a transition region **813** at which individual optical fibers **606** separate out to be terminated at the optical ferrules **825**. In examples, the anchor section **812** defines two fiber passages **815**. A first of the fiber passages **815** leads to a first group of the optical ferrules **825** and a second of the fiber passages **815** leads to a second group of the optical ferrules **825**. In examples, each fiber passage **815** is sized to receive multiple optical fibers **606**. In examples, each fiber passage **815** is configured to receive one or more ribbons of optical fibers **606**. In another example, each fiber passage **815** is configured to receive loose optical fibers **606**.

In certain implementations, the anchor end **812** also includes strength member cavities **816***a* at which the strength members **697** of the furcation cable **695** are received. In examples, anchor boots **699** can be attached to the strength members **697** of the furcation cable **695** and laterally inserted into the cavities **816***a*. Interaction between the anchor boots **699** and retaining walls at the cavities **816***a* axially retain the strength members **697** against pulling out of the front housing **817**. In certain examples, epoxy can be applied to the strength members **697** and/or anchor boots **699** at the strength member cavities **816***a*. In other examples, the strength members **697** can be otherwise held at the cavities **816***a*. In examples, the strength member cavities **816***a* do not connect to the transition region **813**.

In some implementations, the front housing **817** includes an integral housing. In other implementations, however, the front housing **817** includes at least a first housing section **819***a* and a second housing section **819***b*. In certain implementations, the front housing **817** includes a first housing section **819***a*, a second housing section **819***b*, and a third housing section **819***c* (FIG. **52**). In certain examples, the connection end face **811** is defined fully by the first housing section **819***a*. In certain examples, the second and third housing sections **819***b*, **819***c* are substantially identical.

In some implementations, the connection end face **811** of the first housing section **819***a* defines one or more openings **814***a* at which the optical ferrules **825** are accessible. In certain examples, the first housing part **819***a* defines all of the openings **814***a*. In some implementations, the first housing section **819***a* is configured to receive the optical ferrules **825** and/or the anchor boots **699** of the furcation cable **695**. In certain examples, the second and third housing sections **819***b*, **819***c* close cavities defined by the first housing section **819***a* to retain the optical ferrules **825** and/or the anchor boots **699**.

In certain implementations, the first housing section **819***a* includes a divider **880** that separates the interior of the first housing section **819***a* into a first cavity **881** and a second cavity **882**. Some of the optical ferrules **825** are disposed in the first cavity **881** and others of the optical ferrules **825** are disposed in the second cavity **882**. The second housing section **819***b* closes the first cavity **881** and the third housing section **819***c* closes the second cavity **882**. In certain examples, the second housing **819***b* includes surfaces **616***b* that closes the cavities **816***a* in which the anchor boots **699** are retained (see FIG. **52**). In an example, the third housing section **819***c* also includes surfaces **616***b* closing the cavities **816***a* in which the anchor boots **699** are retained.

In certain implementations, the first housing section **819***a* defines a retention arrangement by which the optical ferrules **825** are at least temporarily retained prior to the second and third housing sections **819***b*, **819***c* being coupled to the first housing section **819***a*. For example, the optical ferrules **825** can be coupled to a retention mounts **885**. Each retention mount **885** can function as a spring support for the ferrule springs (e.g., a coil spring, a leaf spring, etc.). Each retention mount **885** includes one or more tabs **886** that fit into guides defined in the first housing section **819***a*. For example, an entrance notch **883** can be defined in sidewalls of the first housing section **819***a* to receive the tabs **886**. The entrance notches **883** can lead to channels **884** leading towards the divider **880**. Interaction between the channels **884** and the tabs **886** maintains the optical ferrules **825** within the cavities **881**, **882** until the second and third housing sections **819***b*, **819***c* can close the cavities **881**, **882**.

The second and third housing sections **819***b*, **819***c* can include alignment members to properly position the second and third housing sections **819***b*, **819***c* relative to the first housing section **819***a*. For example, the housing sections **819***a*, **819***b*, **819***c* can include mating tabs **820***a* and slots **820***b*. In the example shown, the second and third housing sections **819***b*, **819***c* include tabs **820***a* and the first housing section **819***a* defines the corresponding slots **820***b*. In certain examples, the housing sections **819***a*, **819***b*, **819***c* latch together. In certain examples, the housing sections **819***a*, **819***b*, **819***c* are held together by the coupling sleeve **830**.

The front housing **817** is elongated between the connection end **811** and the anchor end **812**. The coupling sleeve **830** is configured to extend around the front housing **817** over a majority of the length of the front housing **817**. The interior surface of the coupling sleeve **830** generally follows the exterior surface of the front housing **817**. The coupling sleeve **830** is sized to retain the housing sections **819***a*, **819***b* of the front housing **817** together when the coupling sleeve **830** is mounted about the front housing **817**.

In some implementations, a front portion of the front housing **817** steps radially outwardly to define a rear-facing shoulder **821**. An internal shoulder of the coupling sleeve **830** faces the rear-facing shoulder **821** when the coupling sleeve **830** is mounted about the front housing **817**. The interaction between the rear-facing shoulder **821** and the internal shoulder inhibits further forward movement of the coupling sleeve **830** over the front housing **817**. In certain implementations, a groove **823** is defined at a rear of the front housing **817** (see FIG. **51**). The coupling sleeve **830** includes a hook **839** configured to mate with the groove **823** when the coupling sleeve **830** is mounted about the front housing **817**. In an example, the hook **839** is inwardly flexible relative to the front housing **817**. The interaction between the hook **839** and the groove **823** inhibits further rearward movement of the coupling sleeve **830** over the front housing **817**.

In certain implementations, one or more flanges **802** extend forwardly of the connection end face **811** (see FIG. **50**) when the connector housing arrangement **810** is assembled. In certain examples, the flanges **802** extend

forwardly past the ferrules **825**. In certain examples, the flanges **802** form an interrupted wall extending forwardly of the connection end face **811**. For example, interruptions in the wall may provide access to the ferrules **825** for cleaning and/or polishing. In some implementations, the flanges **802** are integral with the front housing **817**. In other implementations, the flanges **802** are integral with the coupling sleeve **830** (see FIG. **51**).

In some implementations, the coupling sleeve **830** carries a gasket (e.g., an O-ring) **835** and includes an outwardly extending flange **834**. In the example shown, the gasket **835** is disposed between the flange **834** and the connection end face **811**. In other implementations, the gasket **835** can be mounted within the coupling sleeve **830** or over the front housing **817**.

The connector housing arrangement **810** also is configured to seal to the furcation cable **695**. In certain examples, the coupling sleeve **830** includes a reduced section **837** over which a portion of a strain-relief boot extends. In some implementations, the strain-relief boot provides side load strain relief to the furcation cable **695**. In certain implementations, a heat recoverable sleeve **855** has a first portion extending over a jacket **698** of the furcation cable **695** and a second portion extend over the reduced section **837** of the coupling sleeve **830**. In certain examples, the reduced section **837** of the coupling sleeve **830** can be textured (e.g., ribs, threads, bumps, etc.) to aid in axially retention of the heat recoverable sleeve **855**.

The strain-relief boot is coupled to the coupling sleeve **830** (e.g., over the heat recoverable sleeve **855**) and extends over a portion of the furcation cable **695**. In certain examples, the reduced section **837** defines a groove or slot **838** into which a ledge or teeth of the strain-relief boot extend to hold the strain-relief boot to the coupling sleeve **830**. In certain implementations, the coupling sleeve **830**, the heat recoverable sleeve **855**, and/or the strain-relief boot are shaped to match an outer periphery of the furcation cable **695**. For example, in some implementations, the furcation cable **695** is a flat cable. In such cases, the coupling sleeve **830**, the heat recoverable sleeve **855**, and/or the strain-relief boot have a flattened profile corresponding to the furcation cable **695**. In other implementations, the furcation cable **695** is a round cable.

A twist-to-lock fastener **840** is disposed over the coupling sleeve **830** to releasably secure the optical fiber connector arrangement **800** to a component (e.g., an optical adapter). In examples, the gasket **835** can be disposed on or in the twist-to-lock fastener **840** instead of or in addition to connector housing arrangement **810**. In examples, the twist-to-lock fastener **840** included a threadable nut having an external threaded section **842** and a gripping section **845**. When the connector arrangement **800** is plugged into a port of a component, the threaded section **842** of the twist-to-lock fastener **840** is engaged with an internal thread of the component. In other examples, the twist-to-lock fastener **840** can include a bayonet connection. Rotating the twist-to-lock fastener **840** relative to the component moves the twist-to-lock fastener **840** axially against the outwardly extending flange **834** of the coupling sleeve **830**, thereby securing the connector arrangement **800** to the component.

FIGS. **54-56** illustrate an example optical adapter **900** defining a port at which the optical connector arrangement **800** can be received. In some implementations, the optical adapter **900** extends from a first end **902** to a second end **903**. The first end **902** defines the port sized to receive the optical connector arrangement **800**. In some implementations, the second end **903** is configured to support optical ferrules **925** that mate with the optical ferrules **825** of the connector arrangement **800**. In other implementations, the second end **903** defines a second port that can receive an optical connector.

The adapter **900** includes a fastening feature **906** at the first end **902**. The fastening feature **906** is configured to engage with the twist-to-lock fastener **840** of the connector arrangement **800** to hold the connector arrangement **800** at the adapter **900**. In some implementations, the fastening feature **906** includes internal threading (see FIG. **54**). In other implementations, the fastening features **906** include part of a bayonet connection. When the twist-to-lock fastener **840** of the connector arrangement **800** is engaged with the fastening feature **906** of the adapter **900**, the optical ferrules **825**, **925** optically couple together.

The adapter **900** also includes a sealing surface **911** against which the gasket **835** of the connector arrangement **800** presses when the connector arrangement **800** is disposed within the adapter **900**. Accordingly, the front housing **817** of the connector arrangement **800** can be environmentally sealed within the adapter **900**.

The adapter **900** includes a flange **904** that extends radially outwardly. The adapter **900** defines external threads **905** adjacent the flange **904**. In certain implementations, the flange **904** is disposed between the fastening feature **906** and the external threads **905**. A retaining ring **940** is configured to move axially along the adapter **901**. For example, in one implementation, the retaining ring **940** has an internal thread **941** that engages the external threads **905** of the adapter **900**. In certain examples, the retaining ring **940** defines external notches **942** that facilitate rotating the retaining ring **940**. The retaining ring **940** cooperates with the flange **904** to secure a wall, panel, or other surface therebetween to mount the adapter **900** to the wall, panel, or other surface. In some implementations, the flange **904** is disposed at the first end **902** of the adapter **900**. In other implementations, flange **904** is disposed closer to the second end **903** of the adapter **900**. In still other implementations, the flange **904** is disposed at any intermediate position between the first and second ends **902**, **903**.

The adapter **900** is configured to retain a plurality of optical ferrules **925** in a predetermined configuration to mate with the optical ferrules **825** of the optical connector arrangement **800** when the optical connector arrangement **800** is received at the adapter port. As shown in FIGS. **55-56**, the adapter **900** can include a first housing **910** and a second housing **930** that cooperate to retain the optical ferrules **925** therebetween. In certain examples, the first housing **910** defines the fastening feature **906**. In certain examples, the first housing **910** defines the sealing surface **911**. In certain examples, the first housing **910** defines the flange **904**. In certain examples, the first housing **910** defines the fastening feature **906**, the sealing surface **911**, and the flange **904**.

As shown in FIGS. **56-57**, the adapter housings **910**, **930** are configured to receive a ferrule plug arrangement **920** that holds the optical ferrules **925**. In certain implementations, the ferrule plug arrangement **920** includes a wall **922** that defines a plurality of openings or notches **923** sized to receive portions of the optical ferrules **925**. The ferrule plug arrangement **920** also includes flanges **926** that extend forwardly of the optical ferrules **925**. The flanges **926** define grooves **927** sized to receive the keying members **804** of the optical connector arrangement **800** to properly rotationally align the end face **811** of the optical connector arrangement **800** with the optical ferrules **925**.

In certain implementations, the plug arrangement **920** is configured to be received at the first adapter housing **910** in

a predetermined rotational position. For example, in certain implementations, the plug arrangement **920** includes rails **950** sized to fit in grooves **915** defined at a rear of the first adapter housing **910**. The second adapter housing **930** couples to the first adapter housing **910** to sandwich the plug arrangement **920** therebetween. In certain examples, the second adapter housing **930** threads to the first adapter housing **910**. In other examples, the second adapter housing **930** is latched, fastened by a bayonet, welded, or otherwise coupled to the first adapter housing **910**.

In certain implementations, the ferrule plug arrangement **920** includes a first piece **921** and a second piece **928**. The first piece **921** includes the wall **922** that defines the ferrule openings **925**. In certain examples, the first piece **921** includes the flanges **926**. In certain examples, the first piece **921** also includes the rails **950**. In certain implementations, the second piece **928** holds the optical ferrules **925** at the first piece **921**. For example, ferrule springs (e.g., coil springs, leaf springs, etc.) of the optical ferrules **925** may seat on the second piece **928** to maintain the optical ferrules **925** at the openings **923**. In certain examples, the second piece **928** includes tabs **929** that align with the rails **950** of the first piece **921** when the first and second pieces **921**, **928** are assembled.

The above specification, examples and data provide a complete description of the manufacture and use of the composition of the invention. Since many embodiments of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, the invention resides in the claims hereinafter appended.

What is claimed is:

1. A fiber optic cable assembly comprising:

a plug housing arrangement extending between first and second axial ends, the first axial end being formed by a plug body defining a connection interface, the plug housing arrangement including part of an attachment arrangement by which the plug housing arrangement is attachable to an optical adapter;

an optical cable including a plurality of optical fibers, the optical cable being terminated at the plug housing arrangement, the optical fibers extending through the plug housing arrangement from the second axial end to the first axial end, the optical fibers being disposed in a plurality of rows at the first axial end so that end faces of the optical fibers are accessible at the connection interface of the plug body; and

an excess length storage element carried by the plug housing arrangement, the excess length storage element including a spool that is configured to receive and manage excess length of the optical fibers in one or more loops.

2. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **1**, wherein the excess length storage element includes a slotted mandrel.

3. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **1**, wherein the excess length storage element is disposed within the plug body.

4. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **1**, wherein the plug housing arrangement includes a fiber take-up body that is separate from the plug body, wherein the excess length storage element is disposed within the fiber take-up body.

5. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **1**, wherein the attachment arrangement includes a twist-to-lock fastener.

6. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **5**, wherein the twist-to-lock fastener carries external threads.

7. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **1**, wherein the optical cable includes a strength member; and wherein the plug housing arrangement defines a strength member anchor location.

8. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **7**, wherein the strength member anchor location is sized and shaped to receive anchor boots terminating strength members.

9. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **1**, wherein the plug body includes a rotational keying member.

10. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **1**, wherein the optical fibers are spring-biased beyond the plug body.

11. The fiber optic cable assembly of claim **1**, wherein the plug body carries a plurality of multi-fiber ferrules that extend beyond the plug body, the multi-fiber ferrules defining the rows of the optical fibers.

12. A fiber optic cable assembly comprising:

an optical cable including an optical fiber disposed within a jacket, the optical fiber having an end face, the optical cable also including a strength member;

an anchor boot terminating an end of the strength member so that the anchor boot is carried with the strength member; and

a plug connector arrangement having a longitudinal axis, the plug connector arrangement receiving the optical cable at a first end of the longitudinal axis, the plug connector arrangement defining a plug end face at which the end face of the optical fiber is accessible, the plug end face being disposed at an opposite second end of the longitudinal axis, the plug connector arrangement including an anchor body defining a cavity extending radially into the anchor body from an exterior of the anchor body, the cavity being sized and shaped to radially receive the anchor boot and to retain the anchor boot against movement along the longitudinal axis.

13. The fiber optic assembly of claim **12**, wherein the anchor boot is shaped to match a shape of the cavity.

14. The fiber optic assembly of claim **13**, wherein the anchor boot and the cavity each have a T-shaped axial cross-section.

15. The fiber optic assembly of claim **12**, wherein the anchor body also defines a channel extending parallel to the longitudinal axis between the cavity and an axial end of the anchor body, the cavity being radially accessible from the exterior of the anchor body, the channel providing a path for the strength member between the cavity and the axial end of the anchor body.

16. The fiber optic assembly of claim **12**, wherein the strength member is one of a plurality of strength members, each of the strength members being terminated at a respective anchor boot, and wherein the cavity is one of a plurality of cavities, each cavity being sized and shaped to receive one of the anchor boots.

17. The fiber optic assembly of claim **12**, wherein the anchor body is a separate piece from a plug body, the plug body defining the plug end face.

18. The fiber optic assembly of claim **17**, wherein the anchor body defines a fiber take-up region.

19. The fiber optic assembly of claim **17**, further comprising a furcation cable that extends between the anchor body and the plug body, the furcation cable also including a strength member terminated by a second anchor boot; and wherein the anchor body defines a second cavity sized and shaped to receive the second anchor boot.

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